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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The condition of the Bank of Spain is considered more serious than any reverse of the war. —— U. S. auxiliary cruiser St. Paul captured the Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII with troops and coal. —— In the Senate, Gorman's amendment to the war revenue bill taxing corporations, was rejected; an amendment taxing corporations engaged in refining sugar or petroleum prevailed. —— In the House, a bill to remove all political disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution was debated and passed. —— A Santiago dispatch says American warships are still in front of the harbor there, and insurgents are gathering on the hills. —— Officers of the cruiser St. Paul have heard nothing of the reported capture of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton dull —middling 6 9 16c; flour weak and 10@15c lower to sell; wheat—spot weak, No. 2 red 87½; corn—spot weak, No. 2 39½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine easy.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 68 deg.; 8 P.M. 72 deg.; maximum, 83 deg.; minimum, 68 deg.; mean, 76 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .00 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 3.2 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Heavy showers have occurred in the Galveston and Mobile districts and light, scattered showers in the Savannah, Little Rock and New Orleans districts. The temperature was much lower in the eastern sections and slightly warmer in Texas and Arkansas. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Evergreen, Ala., 1.82; Corsicana, Tex., 2.20; Weatherford, Tex., 2.00.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure continues very even and below the normal over all sections, being highest to-night in the Southeast and lowest in the Lake regions. Cloudy weather and local thunder storms prevail in the Gulf States and the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Light showers have fallen generally in these sections during the day and rain continues at Vicksburg and Tampa, the latter station reporting a heavy rainfall of 2.74 inches. Clear weather prevails to the eastward of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in the West and Northwest. It continues warm in the interior and slightly cool in the Gulf and Atlantic States.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Threatening weather, with light local showers in western portion; variable winds.

Port Almanac---June 2.

Sun Rises	4.44 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.11 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 26 M.
High Water at Southport	5.16 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	7.46 A. M.

There are 91,225 professional beggars in Spain. Spain is considerable of a beggar herself, by the way.

If Gen. Joe Wheeler wears a hat for seventeen years, as asserted, he must have them built on the iron-clad plan.

The aggregate value of the minerals produced in the United States in 1897 is estimated at $746,230,982, against $737,958,731 for 1896.

Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is a comely widow, and wouldn't be a bad catch for some fellow if she didn't have that rotten old hulk of an empire tagged to her.

Thus far Admiral Sampson's share of the spoils of war is $37,000. Each of his sailors get $200. With that $15,000,000 fleet cooped up in Santiago, Admiral Schley and his boys may make a pretty nice pull, too

Spain threatens, if we cut the Cuban cables, to cut every cable connecting this country with any other country and completely isolate us. But we don't mind Spain's cutting remarks a bit. She has a Queen ruler and can't help talking.

The hostility of Paris newspapers to this country and their sympathy with Spain, are accounted for by the assertion that they are owned or controlled by men who have $200,000,000 invested in Spanish bonds. It is a counting house sympathy, which doesn't count with the masses of the people.

Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, says if Congress shall decide to construct the Nicaragua ship canal he will not offer any serious objection. If he had been able to cut through the isthmus he would not have been compelled to cross the tropics twice, run through the antarctic seas, and be melted and frozen in getting home.

George W. Cadmus, an old soldier, of Bloomfield, N. J., is gunning for the chap who painted his dog red, white and blue, and offers $50 reward as a stimulant to somebody to help find him. The old fellow believes in the trinity of colors, but says he'll be dogoned if he likes that way of putting 'em on.

One of the State dignitaries in Siam would probably like to buy a grass mower. He got caught in some crookedness and has been condemned to be stripped of his honors, have his head shaved and spend the remainder of his life cutting grass for the King's elephants. Wouldn't a mower come in handy there?

The Emperor of Germany doesn't generally sleep more than four or five hours. The people that work around him wouldn't mind this so much, if he didn't make such a racket when he gets up that nobody else can sleep.

There is a postmaster in Ireland who has run the letter shop for fifty years, who hasn't the slightest idea of resigning, and from his robustness and nimbleness bids fair to hold on for fifty years more.

Blanco hasn't yet a good taste of the ordeal before him. There will be forty-three brass bands with the army that will invade Cuba. He might as well consider himself blown out.

The Deadwood (S. D.) liquor dealers have started a fund to build Uncle Sam a $5,000,000 battleship. The dealers of spirits throughout the country are expected to chip in with spirit.

The maximum life of the pine tree is said to be from 500 to 700 years. Pretty respectable, but infancy compared with some of those 5,000-year trees in South America.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—Book-keeper.
Open—Sea-shore Hotel.
Oceanic Hotel—Carolina Beach.
Mrs. W. E. Mayo—Ocean View Hotel.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

J.S. McEachern—Cow peas for plant'g

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. George T. Jones, of Rocky Point, is in the city.

— Mr. A. A. Adams, of Aberdeen, was here yesterday on business.

— Mr. R. E. L. Brown, of Chadburn, is in the city on business.

— Mr. J. D. Mallard, of Wallace, was a visitor in the city last night.

— Mr. Clayton Giles returned home from a northern trip yesterday.

— Mr. J. A. Dew, of Berta, Pender county, was a STAR visitor yesterday.

— Messrs D. W. and A. W. Gillikin, of Beaufort, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. O. L. Clark and Dr. G. L. Clark, sons of the late Jno. H. Clark, of Clarkton, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. E. Lemmond, who has been with the Atlantic Coast Line for several months, returned to his home in Charlotte yesterday.

— Mrs. John J. Fowler left the city yesterday for a visit of several weeks to Sumter, S. C., where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. G. Bultman.

— Mr. J. D. Edwards, who has been at Richmond for several months as assistant ticket agent, returned yesterday and greeted his friends from the A. C. L. ticket window here.

Recruiting Goes On.

Recruiting for the new company that is being formed by Messrs. W. N. Harriss and E. A. McKoy went on satisfactorily yesterday. Mr. McKoy informed the STAR last night that about sixty men had volunteered and that he had good reason to believe the required number would be reached in two days more. Capt. Harriss and Lieut. McKoy are both experienced military men and will make good leaders. Another officer has been selected but his name cannot be disclosed just now.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

On account of the North Carolina Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Wilkesboro, N. C., June 11th to 15th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to Wilkesboro at 12.30 for the round trip; tickets on sale June 9th, 10th and 11th, with final limit June 16th.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The brig *Sullivan*, Capt. Allen, arrived in port yesterday from Baltimore, with coal for the government.

— Ben Hunter, colored, was tried yesterday by Justice Bunting for injury to personal property. He was discharged.

— A marriage license was issued yesterday for the marriage of a colored couple, Charles H. Merrick to Hagar Brown.

— The Board of Managers of the Daughters of the Confederacy will hold a meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the W. L. I. armory.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— The O. A. N. Club will open their base ball season to-morrow afternoon with a good, live game. Ladies are to be admitted free. The game is to be called at 4.30 o'clock.

— At the Commencement exercises of the Presbyterian College for Women, Columbia, S. C., June 8th to 13th, the literary address will be delivered by Col. A. M. Waddell.

— Walter Williams, colored, was tried yesterday by Justice J. J. Fowler on the charge of injury to personal property of Tom Miller. He was adjudged not guilty and discharged.

— Great preparations are being made for the formal opening of Carolina Yacht Club to-night. There will be dancing till a late hour, and the managers have arranged for a late train.

— The "Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians," for which our young friend Jimmie Price is agent, is a book which should be in every library in the State. It is invaluable as a book of reference.

— A commission de lunatico enquirendo, consisting of Dr. McMillan and Justices J. M. McGowan and J. J. Fowler, examined Laura Blaney, colored, and ordered her sent to the Eastern Hospital at Goldsboro.

— Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Mr. J. A. Brown, a well known business man of Chadbourn, to Miss Minnie McIver, of Cameron. The happy event will take place at Cameron on June 9th.

— At the W. L. I. meeting Monday night, Thos. H. Wright was promoted from the ranks to Third Corporal, vice J. C. Morrison, resigned, and Eugene Beery was made Fourth Corporal, to succeed R. F. Fowler, resigned.

— Arrangements are being made for lowering the wall and iron fence on the Third street side of the grounds about St. James' Episcopal Church. The St. James' lawn is growing quite prettily now, and is kept in most excellent trim by Mr. John Knight, keeper of church and grounds.

L. A. W. CYCLE CLUB.

A Big Relay Race to be Held Possibly Next Week—Some of the Racers.

The L. A. W. Cycle Club is planning for a relay bicycle race to be run on the Turnpike on Friday of next week, or thereabouts. The racers on the part of the L. A. W. Club will be Messrs. E. L. Heinsberger, George Murphy, Henry McMillan, John McEachern, C. E. Fisher, Hardy LeGwin and Bellamy Harriss, all of them A 1 riders. It has not yet been decided who will enter the lists against them.

The race is to start from the corner of Fifth and Market streets and extend to the five-mile post on the turnpike, a distance of six miles. The boys are anticipating a splendid race and already have the promise of several good riders to oppose their strong team.

There will be a meeting of the L. A. W. Cycle Club to-night in their apartments on Second street. Matters pertaining to the race are to be considered.

Serious Fire at Mt. Airy.

The STAR is indebted to Capt. Alex. Campbell, the genial conductor on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, for particulars of a destructive fire which occurred in Mt. Airy yesterday at 3.30 A. M. The damage is estimated at $10,050. Losses by the fire and the character and amount of each are as follows: Moore tenement buildings, $1,200; Aldred block, $3,000; Jenkins & Creed, with general stock, $2,000; J. D. Jenkins, stationery, $1,200; J. D. Durham, general merchandise, $500; T. M. Everett & Co., tin shop, $250; R. L. Haymore, store-house, $800; W. W. Lowery, merchandise, $200; W. W. Bulges, furniture, $400, and Floyd Poe, merchandise, $500. The fire started in the Moore tenements.

Firemen Taking Vacation.

As announced in yesterday's STAR, beginning yesterday, one member from each station of the fire department is off for a week's vacation. The firemen off for the present week are Mr. John Yates, Hook and Ladder, and Engineer P. N. Fick, Chemical Co. No. 1. No one is off for Engine Co. No. 1 this week, because one of their company, Mr. Freimuth, assistant foreman, is now serving in the stead of Engineer Fick. At Engine Co. No. 2 James Ivey, colored, is off and at Hose Reel Co. No. 1, Elisha Gause, colored.

Sedgeley Hall Club.

Mr. W. A. Willson, Jr., secretary of Sedgeley Hall Club, has notified the Atlantic and Clarendon Yacht Clubs of the acceptance of their invitation to the openings to-night and to-morrow night. All the members who can will go down on both occasions.

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

The Summer Season Is Now Fully Opened at This Popular Resort.

COTTAGERS MOVING DOWN.

The Seashore Hotel Opened for Guests—Opening Ball Next Week—A New Pavilion Erected—Ocean View Hotel Solicits Patronage.

The season is fairly on at Wrightsville beach. Yesterday the Wilmington Seacoast railroad put on its Summer schedule, which is altogether convenient for the people living on the beach.

The whole Seacoast equipment of coaches and engines has received its annual overhauling, and is in the very best of condition. Everything looks bright and new, and an abundance of paint lends its pleasing effect. A side track is being laid in front of the Seashore Hotel, and will be very convenient and useful.

The railroad officials are anxious to impress upon all interested that freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats, which will be carried on the 6.30 A. M. train.

Superintendent R. Oscar Grant and Captains Lippitt and Hinton are faithful and efficient as of old. Mr. Robert G. Rankin has been made station agent and began work yesterday. A freight agent will be appointed in two or three days.

Mr. Louis Gordon, the veteran policeman, was sworn in yesterday and will be on duty at the beach during the season.

The cottages present a good appearance—many of them have been repainted in tasteful colors and otherwise improved. The one that is being constructed for Mr. Samuel Bear, Sr., is nearly completed and is one of the handsomest on the beach.

Cottagers are moving down rapidly now. Five families went down Tuesday and about as many went yesterday. All except those who have moved in the last few days have already been mentioned in the STAR. Others are Mr. I. L. Greenewald, occupying the McLaurin cottage; Mr. Jos. H. Watters, occupying Rev. C. Dennen's cottage; Mr. James Sprunt; Mr. C. W. Bidgood, occupying Dr. Robert Strange's place; Mr. H. G. Wadley, Mr. H. VonGlahn, Messrs. S. and B. Solomon, Mrs. Edwin Northrop, Mrs. J. J. Bowden, Mr. P. H. Hayden, Mr. A. A. Nathan, Mr. S. H. Fishblate, who has purchased the Pond cottage; Mr. R. W. Hicks, Mr. Sam Northrop, and others will go down in a day or so.

The following constitute a marooning party who will spend a month in the cottage of Mr. B. F. Hall: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Cronly, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Davis, and Misses Jennie Wood, Belle Anderson and Louise Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. James Kyle will be at Mrs. Edwin Northrop's cottage during the season.

Mr. W. A. Sanders is already on the beach and has opened his grocery store. Mrs. Sanders, who is now at Beaufort, will not go to the beach for a month or more yet.

The Seashore Hotel

is open for guests. Manager Campbell has associated with him as manager Mr. R. E. Crawford, formerly with the Park Hotel at Raleigh, and a very capable hotelist. Mr. W. H. Cheek, previously connected with an Ocean View, Va., hotel, will be night clerk.

The cuisine will be fine; the steward, Mr. J. Bagwell, of Virginia, and all the cooks have had abundant experience.

A new pavilion, convenient to the hotel, is being erected. It will be completed in a short while.

The opening ball will be given early next week.

Manager Campbell regrets exceedingly an impression that got out last Summer that the hotel was not altogether friendly to Wilmington people. Nothing could be further from the truth. He will offer them special rates and is anxious to establish the most cordial relations between himself and the people of the city.

Ocean View Hotel.

Mrs. W. E. Mayo announces in the STAR this morning that the Ocean View Hotel is now ready for guests and the service will be as good as formerly. This is as good as one could ask, as everybody knows what a nice home-like place Mrs. Mayo keeps. She has made arrangements to supply her table with artesian well water. As formerly, Mrs. Mayo will give the management her personal attention and will see to it that all her guests are well cared for.

Requisition Papers for Wierse's Arrest.

The B. F. Keith Company have not yet received from Governor Russell the requisition papers for the arrest of Paul Wierse, their book-keeper, who is under arrest at Norfolk, Va., charged with embezzlement. When they are received Deputy Sheriff J. P. Flynn will proceed to Richmond with them and after securing the necessary authority from Governor Tyler will go to Norfolk and get his man.

The Fire Yesterday Afternoon.

The alarm of fire at 2.02 P. M. yesterday from box 16 was occasioned by a defective flue in a four-room house on Bladen, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The house is owned by Mr. J. W. Gerdt, who resides in Germany, and the occupant is Bettie Cross, colored. A hole in the flue of the chimney was the cause of the trouble. The damage was about $10.

THOSE FORFEITURE SUITS.

Justice Bunting Gives Judgment Against Foster, Dempsey and Nixon—Justice Fowler's Cases.

Yesterday morning Justice R. H. Bunting gave judgment for $200 each against Col. F. W. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon as a forfeiture for holding two offices—County Commissioners and Board of Education. It will be remembered by STAR readers that the suits were instituted Tuesday by Mr. Nicholas Morris, with S. M. Empie, Esq., as attorney. Bellamy & Bellamy, representing the defendants, have given notice of an appeal from Justice Bunting's decision to the Superior Court.

The suits for the same offence brought in Justice Fowler's court Tuesday, were called for a hearing at 10 A. M. yesterday. This proceeding was, it will be remembered, instituted in the name of the State in behalf of Jordan Branch against Foster, Dempsey and Nixon. The case against Dempsey was thrown out of court because of an error in giving the initials of the defendant, he having been designated as "J. W." instead of F. J. Dempsey.

In the other two cases, counsel for the prosecution, Col. T. W. Strange and John D. Bellamy Esq., moved to amend the proceedings by striking out "the State of North Carolina on behalf of" and let Jordan Branch alone appear as plaintiff. The defence objected but the motion was allowed.

The defence then entered a plea of former conviction and judgment for the offence for which they were on trial, introducing the papers in the case before Justice Bunting, which had been tried an hour before. Justice Fowler reserved his decision until Friday at 10 A. M. The question is as to which court has jurisdiction, the first suits having been instituted in Justice Fowler's court and the first trial in Justice Bunting's court.

BASE BALL TALK.

A Prospect for Some Good Games Within a Short Time.

Lovers of the sport will be glad to learn that base ball is again being agitated here and that Manager Black, of the O. A. N. Club is negotiating with the management of the Tarboro Club for a series of games within the next two weeks.

"War and rumors of war" has so depleted the ranks of the A. C. L. ball tossers, that they have deemed it best not to put out an individual team this season, but will consolidate with the "O. A. N." aggregation, and thus consolidated will strive to make it hot for all opposing teams. Consequently, there will be no local games between these two clubs as last year, which makes it all the more important that these first games with a visiting team be well patronized in order that the boys may be justified in getting other games later on. Wilmington, probably, has the best local material for a team in the State and with proper financial support and encouragement there is no reason why we may not have some of the best games the town has ever known. The boys are out practicing regularly and are already in good shape to put up a good fight against any team. The STAR will publish later the personnel of the team and a schedule of games that have been arranged.

CAROLINA BEACH.

Ocean ic Hotel Opened—A Prosperous Season Expected.

Col. R. A. Jenkins, the genial proprietor of the Oceanic Hotel, Carolina Beach, tells the STAR that he is now ready for the season, which he believes is going to be a prosperous one. He says he has had more applications from two States, Tennessee and Kentucky, than he had from the whole country last year. He was here yesterday to meet his wife and her mother, Mrs. Clewell, who with sixteen or eighteen persons, constituting the help which will be employed at the hotel during the Summer, arrived in the city on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad last evening. The steamer *Wilmington*, through the courtesy of Capt. Harper, met them at Point Peter and took them directly to the beach.

Col. Jenkins, realizing the necessity of having milk that is absolutely pure, has secured at some expense a sterilizer which will be used at the hotel and will also be rented to cottagers.

Annual Pic-Nic Yesterday.

The pupils of the Lutheran parachial school were given a delightful pic-nic yesterday at Hilton Park. These events are of annual recurrence and are given by the School Board which is composed of Mr. M. G. Tenkin, Mr. J. G. L. Geischen, Mr. J. H. Rehder, Mr. John Haar and Mr. L. Hansen. There was a good attendance of pupils and their friends and the day proved one of unusual enjoyment.

Bladen Street M. E. Church.

A festival was given last night by the members of Bladen Street M. E. church in the store on north Fourth street formerly occupied by Mr. W. A. Walker. The proceeds went to swell the parsonage aid fund. There was a good attendance and the evening was much enjoyed.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

ANNUAL MUSICALE.

A Successful and Highly Enjoyable Entertainment Given Last Evening.

AT THE Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM

A Superb Rendition of a Choice Programme—Heartily Applauded by a Large Audience—Patriotic Feature at the Close.

The annual musicale by the Wilmington Musical Association last night in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium was thoroughly successful. Indeed, the superb rendition of the difficult programme was a revelation to very many of the large audience, revealing musical talent and culture of a far higher standard than they had any idea Wilmington possessed.

The rostrum was adorned with palms and other growing plants and there was a profusion of tastefully draped flags and bunting forming the background. Members of the association who participated, occupied seats on the stage. There were also two handsome Lester pianos, used by courtesy of Prof. E. VanLear.

The programme was in charge of Mr. Ed. H. Munson, musical director for the Association, who has been untiring in his labors for the success of the musicale, and to whom is due very much credit for its admirable rendition. Mr. A. H. Yopp, accompanist, served admirably.

Mendelsohn's well known composition, "Farewell to the Forest," sung by a chorus of fifty voices, was the opening feature, followed by "Lohr's Parting Song," also by the full chorus. The second number was an overture, "The Hebrides" (Mendelsohn). This was by four ladies. First piano, Mrs. George Haar and Miss Glameyer; second piano, Mrs. Schulken and Miss Shepard. Hearty applause attested the thorough appreciation of the audience for the skillful manner in which the selection was executed.

Miss Taylor recited in quite a realistic manner "The Fair Schemer," and there followed such a persistent encore that she was forced to respond with an appropriate selection. The next number was Longfellow's "The Bridge," music by Lindsay, rendered by a male quartette as follows: Mr. C. H. Cooper, first tenor; Mr. R. C. Banks, second tenor; Mr. A. S. Holden, first bass, and Mr. H. K. Holden, second bass. A persistent encore failed to induce the singers to respond.

While every one of the preceding numbers had been thoroughly well rendered and greatly enjoyed, it can well be said without disparaging these, that the next selection, Inflammatus (Stabat Mater), by Rossini, was the climax of the evening for real musical excellence. In this Miss Maie O'Connor was soloist and the chorus was by fifty voices. The audience listened with wrapt attention, and the enthusiastic applause developed into an encore which would not subside until a portion of the chorus was repeated.

Part two of the programme was opened with a full chorus rendition Lohrs "Slumber Song" and York's "Sweet and Low." Both were very well rendered. Mrs. A. M. Waddell as 1st pianist, and Mrs. E. Schulken as 2nd pianist rendered with great skill Concerto—op 25—by Mendelsohn.

A quartette of ladies sang "Waves on the Danube" in a manner which elicited a hearty encore. They were Misses O'Connor and Cooper and Mesdames James. D. Smith and F. A. Muse.

The last feature of the programme and one which awakened the most enthusiasm in the audience, especially on account of its patriotic character, was the singing of "The Old North State Forever" and "America." During the rendition of the first named song Miss May Ella Rankin took a position on the front of the stage and began waving the stars and stripes, and very soon Miss Ethel Holden joined her, bearing the union jack. When the chorus was well advanced in the singing of America, little Miss Annie Reilly joined them with a Cuban flag; the flagstaffs of the American and English banners formed an arch, beneath which Miss Reilly waved the emblem of Cuban liberty.

A per cent. of the proceeds of the musicale will be given to the Worth Bagley monument fund.

RUSSELL TURNED DOWN.

War Department Orders Companies in the First and Second Regiments to Be Recruited to 106 Men Each.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 1.—The War Department will recruit the First and Second regiments, despite the Governor's protest.

The War Department telegraphs that one officer, one non commissioned officer and one or two privates from each company in both regiments be sent to their respective homes to recruit the companies from 81 to 102 men. This will take 783 men out of the call for the second quota; but 768 will be left, and from these will be organized two battalions of seven companies, under the command of a lieutenant colonel and two majors. The Governor wants to throw these with the negro battalion and organize a regiment.

Colonel Burgwyn telegraphs from Washington that the War Department has ordered uniforms, arms and complete equipments for the Second regiment.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Closing Exercises—Testimonials and Prizes Awarded to Successful Competitors.

Following the examintaions, which were concluded on Tuesday last, the yearly report was read, and testimonials and prizes awarded to the successful competitors for honors. Certificates are presented only to pupils attaining 95 per cent. or more in lessons on conduct; prizes—in scholarship, for 99 per cent. or for the highest number attained; in conduct, for the record judged by the Principals to have been the most deserving; in punctuality, for 100 per cent. or for the highest number attained.

The following pupils were mentioned as having made a good scholarship average between 90 and 95 per cent: Amy Harlow, Cynthia Rountree, Robert McKoy, Adair McKoy. But for necessary absence near the close of the session, the scholarship certificate and prize would have been won by Alice Rheinstein.

Certificates of proficiency in scholarship were presented to Mary Hasel McKoy, 99.9; Reba Myers, 99.3; Louis Brown McKoy, 98.7. Certificates of excellent conduct, to Amy Harlow, 100; Reba Myers, 100.

Prizes were awarded as follows: For obtaining the maximum in punctuality, to Amy Harlow, Reba Myers, Louis Brown McKoy, Robert McKoy, Adair McKoy; for attaining 99 per cent. in scholarship, to Mary Hasel McKoy, Reba Myers; for the best record in conduct, to Amy Harlow, Reba Myers; for the highest total average of punctuality, scholarship and conduct, to Reba Myers, 99.8.

A diploma, with medal, for completing the course of studies required by the school was presented to Mary Hasel McKoy, whose record during ten consecutive years showed unexceptionable conduct; no avoidable absence, and a remarkable scholarship average for that period, of 99.2 per cent.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice June 1, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Molly A Ashe, Sarah Ashe. Mrs Jane Boon. Miss Sarah Crow, Mrs C M Chestnut. Lucy Davis. Mrs Sophia Dixon. Mrs Ann Everett, Mary Jane Evans. Miss Gertrude French. Mrs Agustine Giles, Gracie Ann Gause, Lucretia Gause. Mrs Caroline Hall. Lusie Johnson. Miss Winona Lenard. Elija McLoyd, Miss Esther Meller, Mrs Lucy Mosley, Miss Lucy McRae, Miss Elsie Parrice. Mrs Gergellre Spicer, Mrs N L Simmons. Mrs Jessie Wilkins, Merry Wilkins, Miss Nanie West.

MEN'S LIST.

Abram Anderson, H J Avant. Chas Brom, Geo Buss, General Barfield. J H W Burnett. James Cowan, T J Carter, Ruffin Carroll. Frank Devane. C S Ellis, Dolly Edwards, Green Everett, L M Epps. Wiley Flowers. Geo Grimes. Bin Jennings, Fred Jarvis, Wm Johnson. Dr King, J S McDearman, John Marrick. E A Peebles, McIver Planter. James Radcliff. Dan'l Sanders, Jas Stoney. McDonald Drug Store. Jas Tucker, W H Thomas. Joe Valentine. Henry Wade. J A Westbrook, Jno Williams, J N Wright, Reuben Wiggins.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Sarah Booth; John Stanley.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead lettter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN, Postmaster.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY.

More Litigation — The U. S. Supreme Court Grants Application of New York Committee.

[*Baltimore Sun, June 1st.*]

Further litigation is ahead in the case of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, in which Baltimore capitalists are heavily interested. Advices received by Baltimore interests yesterday were to the effect that the United States Supreme Court has granted the application of the New York committee to have the case passed upon by this court.

By a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals the Baltimore committee won the contention to have the property sold in its entirety and not by divisions, as asked for by the New York committee. An appeal was made by the New York committee to the Supreme Court to have the case taken up there.

Mr. E. J. D. Cross, of the counsel for the Baltimore committee, said yesterday that the granting of this application means another year of delay in reorganizing the property. The litigation has already been in progress about four years.

— Mr. W. L. Williams, of Greenville, S. C., spent last night in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCEANIC HOTEL,
Carolina Beach, N. C.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Rates $2.00 per day, local; $10 per week, or $1.00 per day by month.
N. B.—Milk for table carefully sterilized. Sterilizer also at service of cottagers.
je 2 1m R. A. JENKINS, Prop.

Mrs. W. E. Mayo
HAS OPENED THE
Ocean View Hotel
For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.
Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 3.30, 7.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT, Superintendent. my 31 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STOCK.
THE WILMINGTON HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Will on June 11th Start Its THIRTEENTH Series of Stock.
Those desiring to secure Stock in this new Series should do so before that date by applying to any Officer or Director of the Association.
J. C. STEVENSON, President.
H. C. McQUEEN, Vice Pres't.
G. D. PARSLEY.
L. S. BELDEN.
T. C. BUNTING.
C. W. POLWOOT.
WM. GOODMAN.
J. H. HARDIN.
N. M. McEACHERN.
O. M. PULLYAM.
C. C. BROWN, Sec'y and Treas my 31 1w

YOU CAN SELL
Renown Cigars.
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
Topical Twist Head Cigars.
Finest Long Havana Filler—equal to Ten Cent Goods—name is good, quality best and price right; made by Powell Smith Co., New York. Obtain from only
Vollers & Hashagen,
Commission Merchants, for sale of
Dry Salt Ribs.
Dry Salt Plates.
Dry Salt Bellies.
Leaf and Compound Lard.
Canned Meats.
Corn, Oats, Hay.
Our trade is constantly increasing, due to low prices and strict watchfulness of the buyer's interest. Guarantee satisfaction.
my 29 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

A SAVORY ODOR FROM A ROAST OF BEEF
from our prime, rich and juicy ribs, porterhouse or sirloin, that would almost call Lucullus back to life, arises when it is taken from the oven. There is nothing more tempting than a fine, juicy roast of beef, or thick, tender steak, when we cut it and prepare it for your table.
I. B. RHODES.
my 27 tf

SEASHORE HOTEL,
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.
GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.
Open for the Season.
New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. Cuisine up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean
je 2 tf

WANTED,
YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER.
Must Be Competent.
Address X. X.
je 2 2t Care STAR.

We Have a Small Lot of
Crockery
On hand, consisting chiefly of PLATES and CUPS and SAUCERS which we are desirous of moving to make room for other goods, and in order to do this we offer in lots to suit at a discount of 25 per cent. Don't wait until it is all gone before you call.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge.
my 31 tf

CAROLINA BEACH
AND SOUTHPORT.

SCHEDULE.
On and after May 26th the Steamer Wilmington will leave for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9.30 A. M. Leave for Beach only at 3 P. M.
Leave Southport at 12.15 P. M. and Beach at 1.15 and 6.00 P. M.
Sundays—Boat leaves Wilmington at 10 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. and Beach at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
je 1 tf

SPRING FELT HATS?
STRAW HATS
That will become you and make you comfortable and stylish? Then go to
HAMME, THE HATTER,
my 28 tf 26 North Front street.

Blue Ridge Springs
The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty-six consecutive seasons under the management of
PHIL. F. BROWN.
my 28 6m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1898

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Third District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

TURNING TO LINEN.

Since the depression in the cotton manufacturing industry in New England began to be so seriously felt, attention has been turned more or less to the subject of linen manufactures as one of the means of relieving the depression which has become greater from year to year, with every indication that it will, with the increase of Southern mills, become still greater. It was stated a year ago or more that some of the New England mill men realizing the necessity of doing something and the hopelessness of doing business on a profitable basis with the growing Southern competition by which they were confronted, were preparing to give up the manufacture of cotton goods and were equipping their mills with machinery for the manufacture of linen. It seemed to us at the time that this was a capital idea and that these New England mill men were showing excellent judgment in anticipating the inevitable and in resolving to get out of the business they were in before it died on their hands.

The only doubtful feature we saw in it was the uncertainty of their getting a sufficient amount of the raw material in this country to keep the mills employed, for if they had to import it that would add to the difficulty of competing against the linen mills of Europe, where they have an abundance of the raw material and in abundance, also, of cheap, skilled labor. We knew that there was but little flax produced in this country, and had our doubts whether it was practicable to cultivate it in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the mills if the industry attained any considerable proportions, but it seems that there is no insurmountable difficulty in this. In reference to this, we find some interesting information in the following editorial which we clip from a recent issue of the Philadelphia *Record*, which seems to have gleaned from the address of Mr. Davis:

"At the sixty-third annual meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturing Association, during a discussion of the present depressed condition of the cotton industry and possible remedies, Mr. J. S. Davis, of Holyoke, Mass., presented a paper on 'Flax Culture and the Manufacture of Linen in Place of Coarser Cottons in New England.' Mr. Davis said:

"'It seems inevitable that the manufacture of coarser cottons will be gradually transferred to the South. Indeed, if this movement toward the South continues at the increased pace of the last ten years the South will be making the larger part of the coarser cottons manufactured in this country. The New England cotton manufacturers must face this fact squarely, and with the same indomitable courage and enterprise with which they have faced the many obstacles of the past. New England has led the country not only in letters and in the fine arts, but in industrial and commercial affairs as well. She has been the first to feel the currents of new industrial and commercial needs, and the first to grasp the conditions necessary to meet these new and growing needs of our country.'

"According to Mr. Davis' statement the production of flax fibre has fallen from 27,133,034 pounds in 1869 to 300,000 pounds in 1897. In 1810 forty-five million yards of linen were made in this country, which now imports $30,000,000 worth of linen annually. The world's consumption of linen is nearly one-third as much as the consumption of cotton goods in value. Mr. Davis finds that the abandoned farms of New England are peculiarly adapted to the culture of flax, and that many idle cotton mills could be profitably converted into linen mills. The *Tradesman* says that Mr. Davis should be well qualified to judge of the practicability of the scheme he proposes, for he has studied the industry every sine 1851.

"The cultivation of flax and the weaving of linen are by no means novelties in this country. In the colonial days these were very important industries; and, in fact, linen then subserved almost all of the purposes for which cotton is now employed. The bed and table linen and the undergarments of the colonists were nearly all made at home by the housewives, and the working people were clothed almost entirely in coarse, homemade clothes woven out of linen. New Hampshire was the center of the linen manufacture in the early days, this work being carried on extensively by the Scotch-Irish settlers. The hand loom was used exclusively, and the foot wheel was employed for spinning the flax. The German and Irish settlers in Pennsylvania cultivated flax successfully, and for many years linen manufacture flourished, until the great increase in production of cotton in the South caused a gradual decline.

"In view of these historical facts it would be an interesting revolution—or, rather, a return to former conditions under new auspices—if the linen industry should again rise to the important place in New England from which it was long ago dispossessed by its powerful rival, cotton. There are good reasons for the belief that such a development may occur in the near future; and this may, perhaps, prove the true solution of a very serious problem now presented to the New England cotton mill owners, whose investments in manufacturing plants are estimated at not less than $300,000,000 in cost value."

Assuming that the statements herein made are correct, this disposes of the doubts as to whether this country could supply a sufficient quantity of flax fibre to supply the demands of any considerable number of mills, for it seems that it can, having at one time produced a large amount, sufficiently large to show that it could produce any quantity desired. Nearly nine decades ago we manufactured the respectable amount of forty-five million of yards of linen goods, when the population was not more than a tenth of what it is now.

The decline in the industry was due, probably, more to the substitution of the cheaper cotton as the cultivation of cotton increased, than to foreign competition, but the fact remains that we produced the flax, and manufactured it on a very large scale, considering the age of the industry and the population of the country. If it were manufactured now in the same proportion the product would be something near 500,000,000 yards.

It also gives a possible solution of two other problems, one the way to relieve the depression in the New England cotton manufacturing industry, the other the utilizing of some of the abandoned lands in New England by the introduction of a new industry on the farm.

The uninviting feature in flax culture seems to be that it is a somewhat troublesome crop to handle, as it must be cut, picked and rotted by soaking in water until the woody substance becomes soft and brittle enough to be broken and beaten away from the fibre. This is a tedious process which requires time and labor, and for the want of suitable machinery must be done mainly by hand. This is a country of labor-saving machinery and the people generally have not the patience to drudge when they cannot utilize machinery.

In some portions of the Northwest, where there are Scandinavian settlements, whose people are not such rushers and have more plodding industry and patience than Americans, considerable quantities of flax have been grown, which supplied one or more linen manufactories in Minnesota, but that is about the only section in which, as far as we know, any effort has been recently made to cultivate it in this country.

But if the culture increased, as it would if the linen mills were started and a home market made for the fibre, American genius would soon devise the machinery to relieve the hand of much of the drudgery and labor in preparing it for use.

We trust the New Englanders will catch on to this idea and engage largely in the manufacture of linen, for while it will relieve the depression from which they suffer it will also help the South, where the rapid increase of cotton mills might reduce their profits if the New England mills continue to turn out as much cotton goods as heretofore.

MINOR MENTION.

Lynchings are of rare occurrence in North Carolina, and it is only in cases where the provocation is great, cases characterized by some bloodcurdling atrocity, that the people show a disposition to ignore the slow process of the courts and take the speedy administration of justice into their own hands. And yet North Carolina has not been exempt from the perpetration of the outlawed crime that so frequently makes lynch law in other States. The wires brought us the report of a double lynching at Concord, Sunday night, in which two negroes paid the penalty of the double crime of assault, followed by the murder of a fourteen year old girl, who had been outraged and butchered in her own house on Sunday afternoon while the rest of the family were at church. Within a few hours they were caught close to the scene of their double crime, and imprisoned in the Concord jail, whence they were taken that night by a mob and hanged, as told in our press dispatch Monday. It has been alleged that the mob hanged the wrong men, and that two innocent men were the victims of their fury, but this is not true for each charged the other with the crimes and one confessed that he held the helpless victim while the other outraged and then murdered her. There was no doubt in the mind of any one as to their guilt for in addition to the confession of one the blood of their prey stained the clothes of both. If they had been caught in the act the evidence against them could not have been more conclusive.

* * *

The first time, as far as we know, that a brass band has figured on the Cuban side in the Cuban racket was when those 1,500 Cubans, headed by a brass band, came down to the seashore to receive those 400 men and things last Thursday. This added sociability and gaiety to these otherwise business-like proceedings, and gives proof, also, that the Cubans are sufficiently advanced in civilization to enjoy music and appreciate the inspiring effect of martial airs emanating from brass horns. The striking feature of this brass band innovation consists in the fact that these expeditions were supposed to be conducted very quietly, so as not to draw too many Spaniards around, who are not welcome guests on such occasions, but in this instance there doesn't seem to have been any particular effort to prevent the presence of Spaniards, who do not seem to have been in evidence at all. The presumption from all this is that the Cubans have a pretty close grip on the teratory in that section, and the inference is that there must be a good many spots along the coast where expeditions may be landed without apprehension of being confronted by large bodies of Spaniards, who are now probably centered in the fortified towns leaving much of the coast open and easy of entry.

* * *

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the validity of the fertilizer inspection laws of this State, is a matter of importance, aside from the $30,000 or $40,000 revenue derived, which supported the Department of Agriculture. Under the operation of these laws the farmers of the State have been, as far as practicable, protected from worthless fertilizers, or rather stuff called fertilizers. This was their only safeguard, for before the adoption of inspection, there was nothing to prevent dumping any kind of stuff upon the farmers, the only thing about it having any of the peculiarities of fertilizer being the rank odor which it wears as a disguise. If these laws had been invalidated it would have opened the door to all kinds of frauds and counterfeits and both the fertilizer buyers and honest fertilizer manufacturers and dealers would have been left without any protection and would have become the victims of unscrupulous buncoers who would have dumped thousands of tons of cheap, worthless stuffs upon our farmers. These laws were passed to protect the farmers and the honest manufacturers, and it is well they have been sustained by the highest court.

A Polish-American citizen, of Nebraska, has just attested his appreciation of the liberties he has enjoyed in this country by sending a contribution of $200 to Washington with the request that it be used to help defray the expenses of the war with Spain. Two or three contributions like this would buy a projectile for one of our moderate-sized guns.

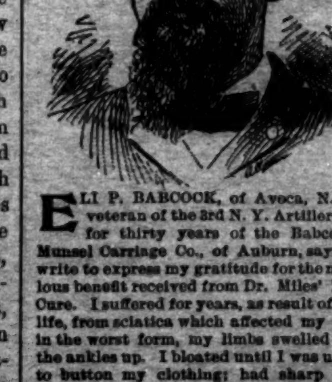
Some pretty rapid conversion of wool into clothes was recently done in a Pennsylvania town, when the wool was clipped from six sheep, washed, carded, spun, woven, and made into a suit of clothes all in six hours and four minutes.

The value of our manufactured exports for the year ending March 31, was $208,788,036 or $8,979,348 more for the preceding corresponding period.

Miraculous Benefit

RECEIVED FROM

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.



ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Headache bad? Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change.
je 29 1y sa tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Henderson *Gold Leaf:* The fruit crop will be abundant this year.

— Greensboro *Record:* War has but little effect upon business at the Finishing Mills here. Eleven car loads of the finished product were shipped this morning to points all over the country, covering a dozen or more States. Most of it went by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. The mills are kept busy, affording work for a number of people.

— Fayetteville *Observer:* A tremendous wind storm passed over this section about 5.30 Monday afternoon, doing considerable damage. A great many large trees were blown down in this city, as were also telegraph and telephone poles. The wind must have been travelling more than seventy miles an hour. —— Chief of Police Flowers has received notification of the escape of Alex. Gilmore and two other convicts from Castle Hayne and offering $25 reward for the apprehension of Gilmore. Gilmore is now an escape from both the North and South Carolina penitentiaries. He is known to have spent a night in Fayetteville last week.

— Raleigh *News and Observer:* Fairport section was visited Tuesday afternoon by a most remarkable "tempest of hail." The storm was from the north, accompanied by wind and rain, presaged by continuous distant thunder and lightning early in the morning, followed by excessive heat. The storm came on at 4 o'clock and lasted for five minutes, and was notable for the size of the hail, many stones being as large as a man's head. Upon striking the earth they exploded, as it were, into particles of most uniform size and shape; few, if any, being smaller than hen's eggs, and most generally flattened, with rough edges—and plainly showing a confused mass of small hail stones, which were evidently gathered and compressed by some powerful atmospheric action. This feat of nature greatly reduced the amount of damage, causing the hail to fall at intervals of several feet, instead of covering the face of the earth, as hail of ordinary size would have done. There was no hail smaller than a hickory nut. Where these "projectiles" struck they were effectual in the work of destruction. Half grown peaches were split in halves. Growing crops were buried in the earth. And yet it is most remarkable that the damage to vegetation was so small.

— Raleigh *Post:* The Department of Agriculture is receiving letters from large numbers of Northern people who contemplate locating in this State to engage in business or the removal here of factories and plants of all descriptions. The advantages of the water power in North Carolina is becoming largely advertised. A great many Northern people are coming here to engage in the fruit business.

"The tide of immigration is coming this way and North Carolina is the place," was the remark of Secretary Ramsay yesterday.——The jury in the case of W. H. Robinson, of Enfield, N. C., charged with using the United States mails to carry out fraudulent schemes, returned a verdict Tuesday afternoon, having been out twenty-six hours in consideration of the case. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but submitted a lengthy written "judgment" recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal from the time the first vote was taken. —— Mr. H. M. Clark, of the Secretary of State's office, received a letter yesterday from his home in Littleton, giving an account of the fearful destruction of a hail storm which visited that section Tuesday last. Mr. W. H. Thorn, the writer of the letter, says: "Hail stones as large as your fist fell, killing sheep, hogs, chickens and other fowls and animals." Tobacco and fruit crops within a radius of four miles were entirely annihilated. In fact, Mr. Thorn writes that all vegetation was destroyed and the ground was covered with these tremendous hail stones. Farmers lost their entire crops in a few moments' time. Mr. J. R. Pattison was a heavy sufferer. The hail storm did much damage in portions of Eastern Carolina. Reports were received here yesterday telling of great devastation. The storm at Littleton was most remarkable for its severity.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Tom Reed, as a Hawaii annexation obstructionist, is said by some of the papers to be sugar-coated—that is, sugar-trust-coated. Nevertheless, his position on the question indicated is a bitter bill to this Republican administration.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— It is estimated that Admiral Dewey's men will get on an average $800, in gold, apiece for the job finished by them between dawn and dinner on Mayday at Manila. What an incentive this should be for Schley's men to earn the prize money that would come to them for the capture or destruction of Cervera's $15,000,000 fleet!—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Mr. Allen, the Populist Senator from Nebraska, has the right idea respecting military service. He learned the other day that his son had been appointed and commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of a Nebraska regiment. He at once telegraphed the young man to resign, saying that officers should "rise from the ranks by merit." The Senator was himself a private during the civil war, and knows what military service is and ought to be. —*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Japan's advance in civilization is marked by the proposition of the Government to extend the franchise so as to increase the number of voters fivefold. This means that the people are becoming better able to govern themselves, and are, therefore, fit to be entrusted with the ballot to a greater extent than has been considered prudent heretofore. It also seems to mean that the Government has great confidence in the people, as otherwise it would not be so ready to call them to its aid and set them to work governing themselves.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

The need of good Spring medicie is Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's. †

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

TWINKLINGS.

— "De wust t'ing 'bout bad weather," said Uncle Eben, "is de man dat puhsists in comin' ,roun' an' not lettin' yer fohgit it."—*Washington Star.*

— Even So: The Boston Globe says as to Spain's destruction from inside or outside explosions, the "odds are even." That's odd.—*Chicago Dispatch.*

— Pa, is Admira' Sampson still cutting cable lines down there in the Carribean sea?" "I suppose so." "He won't cut the equator, will he?" —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— "Do you know that an ordinary piano contains about a mile of wire?" "No. I should rather believe that an ordinary piano contains about a wagonload of tinware."

— She—"An editor has to have great command of language, does he not?" He—"Oh, yes. He frequently orders four or five thousand words."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Two Views: She—"How could we ever get along without the beautiful flowers, Pete?" The Gardener—"I dunno, Miss. I 'spec' I'd have to look fer some odder kind ob a job." —*Puck.*

— "Does your wife do much fancy work?" "Fancy work? She won't even let a porous plaster come into the house without crocheting a red border 'round it and running a yellow ribbon through the holes."—Tit-Bits.

— Mr. C.—"You're quite ignorant of naval affairs," Mrs. C. "There are others." "Yes; but I don't think that the time a boat is tied to a dock is the time that the knots are made."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Horrible: "What does your wife do when she gets angry with you? Threaten to return to her parents?" "Oh, no, she takes revenge by repeating the fool things I said to her on our wedding trip."

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.

Killing Four Caribous Out of Five at Long Distances.

A party of four of us left Bath for the upper part of Maine for a four days' hunting trip. There was one man among us, Orderly Sergeant Richardson, U. S. A., at Fort Popham, Me., still in the service. On the third morning three of us—the sergeant, another and myself—left camp together in search of game, the snow falling thick, but calm; no wind. We had not gone more than a mile from camp when we saw on the next ridge (a hillside) five caribous standing in such an open place that it was almost impossible to get nearer to them without being seen. After a wait of some time for them to change their position, that we might advance and get a shot of more certainty, our silence was broken by the sergeant's remark that he had killed deer as far away as that, and thought he could kill one of these.

We all agreed to let him take a shot and estimated the distance at 500 yards. When he got in his position, which he calls the Texas grip, and selecting the one on the right told us to look out for him, at the crack of his rifle, to my great surprise, down came the animal with his back broken. The others, being bewildered, ran in a circle like, coming to a standstill somewhat nearer to us—all hands estimated 450 yards. Again he selected the one on the right, and at the crack of the gun again the animal dropped, shot through the heart. The other three leaped off in another direction, as we estimated, 600 yards. Then the sergeant adjusted his sights to that distance, and to my great surprise he killed the third one. The other two separated and one of them came back near to the first one that was shot, when he stood broadside to us, and the sergeant fired, but shot low and broke both front legs just above the knee. After a little skirmishing about in the brush we found him, and one more shot from the old springfield rifle, with the sergeant behind it, gave us four out of five caribous and only five shots fired, and by only one man at that. We went into camp with flying colors and were the center of attraction that evening.

One of the party inquired of the sergeant where he had obtained such proficiency in marksmanship, when he pulled his coat open and exhibited a splendid gold badge from the army, a distinguished marksman's medal, won by him in 1889 in the division competition of the army, department of the east. Our party were on this hunt for several days and killed six deer, two elks and four caribous, of which Sergeant Richardson killed four caribous, three deer and one elk, and he killed them all over 300 yards, except one deer, which he shot on the run and about 150 yards' distance, breaking its neck.—J. S. Jones, U. S. A., Retired, in Army and Navy Journal.

ELEPHANT CURIOSITY.

An Animal Which Stands With Its Feet Imbedded In Rocks.

On the Miles Wilbur farm, less than two miles from Palmyra, Wis., nearly midway between Bald bluff and the Curelian spring, on a wild, rocky hillside of the Kettle range of bluffs, may be found a huge rock known far and near as the "stone elephant."

It is annually visited by large numbers of people, some of whom pronounce it a petrified elephant of monster size, but the theory most generally believed is that it was hewed out of the solid rock in which it seemed imbedded centuries ago by some prehistoric race.

As if to substantiate this latter theory, from time to time many valuable tools, relics and implements unknown to the people of this age have been found about its base and in that immediate vicinity. It is about 20 feet long, 6 or 8 feet high, of a dark gray color and weighs hundreds of tons. The body only is above the level of the ground, its legs being deeply sunk below, holding it firmly in a standing position.

A tradition believed by many is that around this huge stone the Indians gathered to offer sacrifice to the Great Spirit and burn their prisoners at the stake or make them the victims of slow torture known only to the Indians. It is a long established and generally believed theory that in this immediate vicinity and about Bald bluff and the big spring were some of their most famous battlefields and hunting grounds.—Boston Transcript.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in, and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, and took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SCHEME TO SWELL DIVIDENDS.

Device Employed by Some Gas Companies and How to Thwart It.

Having graduated from the Sheffield Scientific school, where he made a special study of the chemistry of illuminating gases, he quickly found a position with one of the older gas companies in a city which shall be nameless. He remained two years and then resigned. He had been reared in the Methodist faith, and he confided to a friend that he could not retain his position without doing violence to his protesting conscience.

"It is a good thing for corporations that they have no souls," he said when chatting about his experiences, "as they are relieved of all fear of future punishment. The eighth commandment is apparently unknown to the general manager of the company with which I was associated. Did you ever have gas bills rendered for amounts seemingly out of all proportion to the quantity of gas you thought you had burned?"

Every member of the group nodded a vigorous affirmative.

"Possibly your meters are defective," he observed, "but in the district served by my former employers there was always a 'kick' coming from the consumers, and yet the meters were absolutely accurate in their operation. Every month the company collected from 10 to 15 per cent more than it was honestly entitled to, which was a tidy little profit on the side. How was it managed? Easily enough. Every night shortly after midnight the pressure in the mains was raised enormously. Under this increased pressure the gas was forced through the meters and compressed in the various pipes in the building of the consumer. Naturally the meters accurately registered all the gas thus forced through them. Later the pressure was reduced below the normal, and there was a return flow through the pipes, but as the meters would not back register the gas flowed through them from the house to the mains without producing any alteration in the figures. Sticking to this system of pumping, the company succeeded in getting a showing at the end of the month that was largely in its favor."

"Was there no way in which the consumer could protect himself?" inquired one curious member of the circle of listeners.

"Certainly, but as he knew nothing of the method by which he was being swindled the simple checkmating scheme never occurred to him. The prudent man who carefully turned off his gas at the meter every night when he was through with it paid only for what he got. The 'milking' of the meters was then impossible."

And every one who heard how it was done made a mental resolution to use the meter shut off thenceforward, even while consoling himself that the Chicago companies are above resorting to any petty fraud of this character.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body; your liver is out of order; have no appetite, no life or ambition; have a bad cold; in fact, are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; tone up the whole system, and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store. Only 50c per bottle. †

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute		@ 6¾
Standard		@ 7½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ⅌ lb	12	@ 14
Sides ⅌ lb		@ 8
Shoulders ⅌ lb	6½	@ 7½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ⅌ lb	6¼	@ 6½
Shoulders ⅌ lb		@ 6½
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	@ 1 10
New New Mork, each		@ 1 20
New City, each		@ 1 10
BEESWAX ⅌ lb		@ 22
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ⅌ M	5 00	@ 7 00
Northern	9 00	@ 14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Northern	18	@ 25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks		@ 53
Virginia Meal		@ 53
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle	80	@ 85
CANDLES—⅌ lb—		
Sperm	18	@ 25
Adamantine	8	@ 11
CHEESE—⅌ lb—		
Northern Factory	10	@ 11
Dairy, Cream		@ 11
State	10½	@ 12
COFFEE—⅌ lb—		
Laguyra	12	@ 16
Rio	8	@ 10
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard		@ 5¼
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@ 20
EGGS—⅌ dozen		@ 10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@ 30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half-bbl.	11 00	@ 15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ barrel	16 00	@ 18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ half-bbl.	8 00	@ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@ 14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel		@ 3 50
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel		@ 6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg	3 00	@ 3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	5	@ 10
" Extra	4 35	@ 4 50
FLOUR—⅌ lb—		
Low grade		@ 4 75
Choice		@ 5 75
Straight		@ 6 25
First Patent		@ 7 00
GLUE—⅌ lb	7½	@ 8½
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@ 55
Car load, in bags—White		@ 54
Oats, from store		@ 42½
Oats, Rust Proof		@ 45
Cow Peas		@ 90
HIDES—⅌ lb—		
Green		@ 8
Dry		@ 13
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	80	@ 85
Rice Straw		@ 50
Eastern		@ 90
Western		@ 90
North River		@ 85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ lb	1½	@ 2
LARD, ⅌ lb—		
Northern	7¼	@ 7¾
North Carolina	6	@ 10½
LIME, ⅌ barrel	1 15	@ 1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@ 20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@ 16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@ 18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@ 22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@ 15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@ 25
Barbadoes in barrels		@ 28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@ 27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@ 28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@ 14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@ 15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@ 15
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@ 1 50
PORK, ⅌ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50	@ 12 50
Rump		@ 12 00
Prime		@ 11 50
ROPE, ⅌ lb	10	@ 22
SALT, ⅌ sack Alum		@ 1 10
Liverpool		@ 70
Lisbon		@
American		@ 70
On 125 ⅌ Sacks		@ 45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@ 6 50
Common	1 60	@ 2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@ 3 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb—Standard Gran'd	5¾	@ 5⅞
Standard A		@ 5⅝
White Extra C		@ 5
Extra C, Golden		@ 4¾
C, Yellow		@ 4½
SOAP, ⅌ lb—Northern	3½	@ 4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@ 14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@ 10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping		@ 9 00
Mill, Prime		@ 7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@ 6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@ 5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@ 3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
⅌ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@ 8 50
" Sap	5 00	@ 6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@ 5 00
" Sap	4 00	@ 4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@ 6 50
" Sap	5 00	@ 5 50
TALLOW, ⅌ lb		@ 6
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 00	@ 2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@ 2 00
WOOL, ⅌ lb—Unwashed	8	@ 13

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened dull at 25¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 25 cents for country casks. Quoted at 3.45 P. M. quiet at 25¼ and 24¾ cents.

ROSIN.—Market firm at 95c per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.60 for Dip, and $1.70 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, steady, 25, 24½c; rosin firm, 1.20, $1.25 bid; tar firm, $1.00; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	77
Rosin	297
Tar	57
Crude turpentine	36

Receipts same day last year—194 casks spirits turpentine, 637 bbls rosin, 190 bbls tar, 61 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6⅛c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 11-16 cts.	⅌ lb
Good Ordinary	5	"
Low Middling	5 11-16	"
Middling	6⅛	"
Good Middling	6⅜	"

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—54 bales; same day last year, 7.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 50 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70c.

CORN—Firm; 55 to 57½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2,25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.
For month of May, 1898.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,941	2,700	17,249	4,853	1,135

RECEIPTS.
For month of May, 1897.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
258	3,188	14,219	4,578	850

EXPORTS.
For month of May, 1898.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	2,581	2,001	1,074	4 515	885
Foreign	4,400	170	4,400	000	000
	6,981	2,171	5,474	4,515	885

EXPORTS.
For month of May, 1897.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	1,571	2,446	1,335	3,488	798
Foreign	000	000	5,447	000	000
	1,571	2,446	6,782	3,488	798

STOCKS.
Ashore and Afloat June 1, 1898.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	8,359	9	8,368
Spirits	629	000	629
Rosin	42,693	5,307	48,000
Tar	4,510	000	4,510
Crude	351	000	351

STOCKS.
Ashore and Afloat June 1, 1897.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
3,683	1,171	26,629	4,870	333

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills 485¾@486 for demand; 483¾@484 for sixty days. Posted rates 484½ and 487½. Commercial bills 483@483¼. Silver certificates 58¾@59¼. Bar silver 58½. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered 122@123; do. coupon, 122½; U.S. 4's 108@109; do. coupon, 110@112; U. S. 2's, 95½; U. S. 5's, registered 111@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 111@112. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 124; 4's 102½.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine easy.

SAVANNAH, June 1.—Spirits turpentine closed firm at 26c; sales of 996 casks at 26½c and 200 at 26c. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 3,406 barrels; receipts 4,074 barrels.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 26c; no sales. Rosin firm; no sales; A, B, C 95c, D $1 00, E $1 00, F $1 10, G $1 20, H $1 35, I $1 40, K $1 40, M $1 45, N 1 55, W G $1 60, W W $1 70.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Considerable old local stuff was dislodged to-day by the crowd, who were encouraged to hammer the cotton market by generally favorable crop news and predictions for continued good weather. A decline of 2@4 points on the opening was in response to signs of weakness in the English market, but following the call, crop news was the governing factor throughout the session. Trading was spasmodic and chiefly for local account. The market closed quiet at a net loss of 5 to 6 points. Total sales 91,900 bales.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton dull; middling 6 9-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; sales 81,900 bales: June 6.38c, July 6.42c, August 6.46c, September 6.29c, October 6.27c, November 6.27c, December 6.29c, January 6.31c; February 6.33c; March 6.36c.

Spot cotton closed very dull; middling uplands 6 9-16c; middling gulf 6 13-16c; sales 3,000 bales.

Net receipts 669 bales; gross receipts 3,031 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,020 bales; exports to the Continent 653 bales; forwarded 1,037 bales; sales 3,000 bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock 148,910 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,348 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,348 bales; exports to France 3,210 bales; exports to the Continent 853 bales; stock 454,190 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 25,959 bales; exports to Great Britain 28,124 bales; exports to France 10,210 bales; exports to the Continent 16,944 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,367,273 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,314,777 bales; exports to France 798,208 bales; exports to the Continent 2,814,714 bales.

June 1.—Galveston, firm at 6c, net receipts — bales; Norfolk, steady at 6⅛c, net receipts 940 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅝c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 6 9-16, net receipts 803 bales; Wilmington, steady at 6⅛c, net receipts 108 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 13-16c, net receipts 175 bales; Savannah, steady at 6c, net receipts 2,163 bales; New Orleans, easy at 6 1-16c, net receipts 553 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5 15-16c, net receipts 404 bales; Memphis, steady at 6c, net receipts 139 bales; Augusta, firm at 6⅛c, net receipts 64 bales; Charleston, nominal at —c, net receipts 234 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Flour weak and 10@15c lower to sell; demand very light; Minnesota patents $6 25@6 75. Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red 87⅛c; options opened irregular but fairly steady on better cables than expected; subsequent events, however, were weak and demoralized under heavy long and short selling, based on fine crop prospects; No. 2 red July $1 00⅛@1 06c, closed $1 00⅛; September 83 3-16@87c, closed 83⅜c; December 81⅛@84⅛c. Corn—Spot weak; No. 2 39⅛c; options opened firm on cables and unfavorable crop news, but was later weakened by the break in wheat and closed ¼@⅜c net lower; July 38@38⅜c, closed 38c; September 38¾@39⅝c, closed 38⅝c; December 38⅛@40c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 32⅛c; options dull and easy, closing unchanged; July closed 30c. Butter firm; Western creamery 13½@16½c; do. factory 10½@12½c; Elgins 16½c; imitation creamery 12@14c; State dairy 12½@15½c; do. creamery 15½@16½c. Cheese dull; large white 6½c. Tallow easy; city 4c; country 3¾@4½c as to quality. Cotton seed oil quiet; prime crude 21@22c; do. yellow 25½@26c. Petroleum dull. Rice quiet. Molasses steady. Cabbage quiet; Southern 50@75. Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing 7c; mild steady; Cordova 8½@15½. Sugar—raw firm; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test 4 5-16c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The magnificent prospect for the growing crop, the movement of new wheat from Texas, the low cables, all caused a sharp decline in the wheat pit to-day. July closed with a loss of 5¾@6c; September 2⅛c. Corn is ¼c. and oats ⅛c. lower. Pork is down 32½c., lard 10@12½c. and ribs 10c.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Cash quotations: Flour—market dull. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1 05; No. 3 spring 98c@1 08; No. 2 red $1 10. Corn—No. 2 33⅛c. Oats—No. 2 25⅛c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29⅛c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28⅛c. Rye—No. 2 48@59c. Mess pork, per bbl., $11 15@11 10. Lard, per 100 lbs., $6 12½@6 15. Short rib sides, loose, $5 25@6 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 00@5 25. Short clear sides, boxed, $6 25@6 35.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 June $1 18, 1 20, 1 08, 1 08; July 98⅛, 98½, 91¼, 91⅛c; September 82¼, 82½, 78¼, 78½; December 79⅞, 80, 76⅝, 77¼. Corn—June 33¼, 33¼, 32¼, 32¼c; July 34¼, 34¼, 33, 33; September 34⅞, 35, 33⅞, 33⅞. Oats—July 24¾, 24⅞, 24¼, 24¼; September 22⅝, 22⅝, 21¾, 21¾c. Pork, per bbl.—July $11 55, 11 60, 11 17½, 11 17½; September $11 67½, 11 67½, 11 30, 11 30. Lard, per 100 lbs—July $6 25, 6 25, 6 10, 6 10; September $6 30, 6 32½, 6 17½, 6 20. Ribs, per 100 lbs.—July $5 95, 5 95, 5 80, 5 82½; September $6 05, 6 07½, 5 90, 5 90.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Flour dull and lower; Western superfine $3.75@4.00. Wheat weak and lower; No spot $1.15@1.15¼; month $1.12½ asked; July 97c asked; August 93c asked; Southern wheat by sample $1.10@1.16½. Corn dull and easy; spot and month 36¾@37c; July 37¼@37⅛c; steamer mixed 35¾@36c; Southern white corn 37c asked. Oats dull; No. 2 white 35½@36c. Lettuce $1.25@1.50 per basket.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—4 P. M. Cotton—Spot in limited demand and prices lower. American middling fair 4 1-32d; good middling 3¾d; American middling 3 19-32d; low middling 3 15-32d; good ordinary 3 5-16d; ordinary 3⅛d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export and included 5,400 American. Receipts 25,000 bales, including 22,700 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed steady. American middling (l m c): June 3 33-64d seller; June and July 3 33-64d seller; July and August 3 33-64d buyer; August and September 3 33-64d seller; September and October 3 32-64d seller; October and November 3 30-64@3 31-64d buyer; November and December 3 29-64@3 30-64d buyer; December and January 3 29-64@3 30-64d buyer; January and February 3 29-64@3 30-64d buyer; February and March 3 30-64@3 31-64d seller; March and April 3 31-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Brig Sullivan, 294 tons, Allen, Baltimore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Nimrod, 257 tons, Green, New York, J T Riley & Co.

CLEARED.

Nor barque Embla, 513 tons, Drews, Middleborough, Eng, J T Riley & Co.

Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, ENG—Nor barque Embla—5,307 bbls rosin, valued at $7,093.93. Vessel by J T Riley & Co; cargo by S P Shotter Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 2, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Nimrod, 257 tons, Green, J T Riley & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

Nellie Floyd, 435 tons, Nielsen, Heide & Co.

Leonard Parker (Br), 246 tons, Christiansen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Robert W Dasey, 339 tons, Hunter, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Navassa Guano Co.

BARQUES.

Ore (Nor), 574 tons, Ostensen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

BRIGS.

Sullivan, 294 tons, Allen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Cut Price

This Week on the Best

Cream Cheese

12 1-2 Cents a Pound.

Now is the time. The Unlucky Corner is the place for lots of bargains like the above.

S. W. SANDERS.

my 31 tf

DUCRO'S
ALIMENTARY
ELIXIR

Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial, and all kinds of fevers.
Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW YORK.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EXCELSIOR.

A Manufacture of Wood That Has Many Uses and Is Sold In Great Quantities.

The material known as excelsior is not refuse, nor is it made of shavings: it is an article of regular manufacture. Excelsior is of American invention, and it was first made in this country 35 or 40 years ago. The present output amounts to thousands of tons annually, and the use of it is all the time increasing.

Excelsior is made in many parts of the country, almost always in mills that are in close proximity to the forests from which the supplies of wood are taken. A considerable amount of excelsior is made in conjunction with other manufactures; for example, it is not unusual to set up a few excelsior machines in a lumber mill, but there is at least one concern in the United States that makes nothing but excelsior and has at a number of different points mills devoted solely to the production of these curling fibers of wood.

Basswood and poplar are the woods used in the production. The logs are sawed into lengths of 18 inches, which is the length of a fiber of excelsior. These blocks are split into halves and the wood is properly seasoned. Excelsior is made of different degrees of coarseness and fineness of fiber. In the manufacture a series of knife points run down the face of the block, cutting into the wood in parallel lines that are spaced according to the width of the fiber to be made. A following knife slices off the whole face of the block thus scored. The fibers curl and commingle as the knife sets them free. An excelsior machine makes 200 to 300 strokes a minute, every stroke cutting off a tier of fibers across the face of the block. The usual commercial package of excelsior is a bale weighing about 250 pounds. At wholesale excelsior sells at $16 to $40 a ton.

Excelsior is extensively used for packing purposes and in the manufacture of bedding and in various other upholstery uses. It is also largely used for filtering purposes, and it has various other uses. Excelsior is now manufactured in Germany and France, where it is called wood wool. The wood used in the manufacture in those countries is brought from Norway and Sweden, and the maufactured product costs more there than it does here.

American excelsior is exported to various foreign countries. The export demand has not been great, but it is now increasing.—New York Sun.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

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"THERE IS A PEACE THAT COMETH AFTER SORROW."

"There is a peace that cometh after sorrow,"
Of hope surrendered, not of hope fulfilled;
A peace that looketh not upon tomorrow,
But calmly on a tempest that is stilled;

A peace which lives not now in joy's excesses
Nor in the happy life of love secure,
But in the unerring strength the heart possesses
Of conflicts won while learning to endure.

A peace there is in sacrifice secluded,
A life subdued, from will and passion free.
'Tis not the peace which over Eden brooded,
But that which triumphed in Gethsemane.
—Jessie Rose Gates in Century.

CHICAGO TO BE A VENICE.

Five Hundred Years Hence the Windy City Will Stand In a Great Lake.

Chicago has troubles ahead of her—none of your ordinary, everyday troubles, but the real thing in mental disquieters. True, it is 500 years off, but posterity must be considered.

Professor G. K. Gilbert of the United States geological survey is responsible for this prediction. For a number of years the professor has been making notes of the rise and fall of the great lakes from his own observations and from the records of the government surveys. From these he declares the waters at the lower end of Lake Michigan rise six inches in each century and that the lake is preparing to overflow its southern edge to the infinite discomfort of the Chicagoan of the future.

If his figures speak truly, the whole district covered by the great lakes is undergoing a change of level, and he believes it will only be a matter of time before their outlet into the Atlantic is closed and a new one through the basin of the Mississippi is opened. As the land in the neighborhood of Chicago is the lowest along the lake shore, it is there Professor Gilbert has located the outlet of the future. But as the waters only rise at the rate of one inch in ten years, it is plainly to be seen there is no immediate danger to the Windy City's real estate valuation.

In fact, 500 years will have elapsed before the cry of the gondolier will begin to be heard in the waterways of the western Venice and the clang of the cable car is hushed forever. Then the real trouble will begin. And in another such trifling period—for years are as but seconds in the predictions of the professor—the formation of the new outlet from the lakes to the Mississippi will have taken place, and over the site of the Chicago of today a mighty river will be flowing.

After Chicago has been disposed of the professor predicts trouble for the Niagara Falls hack drivers and newly wedded couples. The latter will have to seek new fields to exhibit themselves in, and this will take away the sole support of the former. In 2,500 years from now Niagara will be merely an intermittent stream and after another 500 years there will not be even a rivulet there.

The only consolation remaining for Chicago in all this is that, even if New York does exist, she won't have Niagara at her doors any longer.

Hamilton's Dueling Pistol.

In the parlor of the Roy homestead, in Superior, Wis., is the pistol with which Alexander Hamilton fought Aaron Burr on the banks of the Hudson in the year 1806, and the mate of the weapon with which Aaron Burr took Hamilton's life on that occasion. The owner of the relic is Margaret A. Roy, widow of Vincent Roy. Mr. Roy was one of Superior's pionees, and over 20 years ago, upon the occasion of a visit to the town of a party of southern and eastern speculators, the pistol was presented to him by ex-Senator J. B. Beck of Kentucky in return for a favor conferred by Mr. Roy. Mr. Beck received the weapon from a relative of Colonel James Boyle, and subsequently loaned it to a friend, who used it during the civil war. Colonel Boyle received the pistol, together with its mate, from Judge Van Ness, who was Burr's second during the duel with Hamilton.

The Burr pistol, which is an exact duplicate of the other, is now owned by Louis Marshall, son of Colonel Thomas Marshall of Vermont. It has changed hands many times, and finally got into the hands of Colonel Marshall after passing through the Mexican and civil wars. Both weapons were marked by Colonel Van Ness to insure identification, the Burr pistol with an "X," to signify that it had killed one man, and the Hamilton pistol with the character "O" above the initials "A. H." The pistol owned by Mrs. Roy is of the old flintlock, horse pistol pattern. Although made of good material and well finished, it is a clumsy looking affair compared with the pistol of today. The barrel is 12 inches long and carries a two ounce ball, while the handle is heavy and extremely difficult to grip.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Not Religious and Not Fussy.

"When I came out on my regular trip the other morning," relates the Lee stage driver, "the only passenger I had was an old lady of very demure manners. I was most dead for a smoke, but I had sort of got it into my head that the old lady was a religious and a fussy party. When we got along a piece, however, I got to fingering my tobarker and, by snum, I just couldn't resist the temptation. So I turned round to the old lady and asked her if she had any objection to my taking a whiff or two. She straightened up a like a monkey on a stick.

"'By golly, young man,' she shouted, 'you've hit me just where I live. I've been a hankering for a smoke all the morning. Gimme a match.'

"She pulled out a black T. D., and I tell you, mister, me'n that old lady made the stage look like a steam engine going up a grade."—Kennebec Journal.

Still They Tramp.

All but four states in the Union have tramp laws. England sends the tramp to the workhouse. France makes him do convict labor. Germany and Belgium put him on penal farms. But in all countries and in all states the tramp goes marching on.—Boston Globe.

A FAMOUS SEA FIGHT.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN CHILEAN AND PERUVIAN IRONCLADS.

The Destruction of the Huascar Off the Bolivian Coast — A Terrible Slaughter What a Fight Between Modern War Vessels Means.

In The Century Claude H. Wetmore has an article on "A Famous Sea Fight," describing the engagement between Chilean and Peruvian ironclads off the coast of Bolivia in 1879. Mr. Wetmore says:

From the first of the battle the encouraging voice of Grau had come to the men in the turret through the speaking tube from the conning tower, but when the Blanco crowded into the thick of it and great shot struck the Huascar's sides as regularly as blows of a battering ram the orders of the commander were no longer heard. The officer in charge of the turret called to his superior. There was no answer, and when Commander Elias Aguerre ran up the narrow little ladder that led to the tower he stumbled over the dead body of his admiral. A shell had struck the conning tower and had taken off Grau's head as neatly as if the decapitation had been by the guillotine. This shell also killed Lieutenant Ferre, the admiral's aid. There was only time to push the corpses aside, and the new commanding officer pulled back the tube flap to give his directions, but as he did so the Huascar staggered, keeled over, then shook in every plate, while a concussion more terrific than any so far told that a shell had entered the turret and had burst there. When the fumes had cleared away so that a person could speak, a midshipman called out that one of the great guns had been dismounted and 20 men killed. The survivors tumbled the bodies through the hatch that opened into the deck below, thus releasing the clogged machinery, and as the corpses rattled down other men rushed up, throwing off their clothing as they jumped into the pools of blood to seize hold of the gear and swing the remaining gun into position, that it might train upon one of the ships—they could no longer make out which, nor did they care—and it was discharged, hauled in, loaded and discharged again.

Once more all was silent in the conning tower. Lieutenant Palacios hastened there, but before he could enter he was compelled to push three bodies out of the way. He had barely given his first command when a bullet from the well aimed rifle of a marine in an enemy's top lodged between his eyes. Then the fourth to command the Huascar that day, Lieutenant Pedro Garezon, took the place, and as he did so he called through an aperture telling the quartermaster to put the helm to port; for he had determined to ram one of the adversaries and sink with her if necessary. Over and over spun the wheel, but the Huascar's head still pointed between the Chileans.

"Port! Port, I say!" screamed the commander.

"She won't answer," came back the sullen reply from the only one of four quartermasters alive. The bodies of the others were lying upon the grating at his feet.

"A shot has carried away the starboard steering gear, sir," reported an ensign, and he dropped dead as the words left his mouth.

The Huascar now lay drifting in a hell of shot and flame, but all the while the red, white and red fluttered from the peak. One by one, in twos and in threes, the men in the turret dropped at their posts, and at last the remaining great gun was silent, its tackle literally choked with dead. The turret could not be turned for the same reason. Corpses hung over the military top; corpses clogged the conning tower.

With coats and waistcoats off the surgeons had been laboring in the wardroom upon the wounded, who, shrieking in their agony, had been tumbled down the companionway like so much butchered beef, for there was no time to use stretchers or to carry a stricken comrade to a doctor's care. Steam and smoke filtered through the doorways, and the apartment became stifling. While they were sawing, amputating and bandaging a shell tore into the wardroom, burst, and fragments wounded the assistant surgeons, the chief of the medical staff having been killed earlier in the conflict. Those unfortunates who were stretched upon the table awating their turn under the knife and those who lay upon the floor suffered no more pain. They were killed as they lay groaning. This shell tore away wardroom and stern cabin, and hardly a trace was left of the bulkhead. After that what little surgery was done was performed in the coal bunkers.

Huddled in a passageway near the engine room were a score or more of noncombatants—stewards, pantrymen and stokers. They were in a place that was lighted only as flashes came from the guns. It was filled with powder smoke, and clouds of steam that drifted from below told that the Huascar had been struck in a vital spot—her machinery. Suddenly they heard a crash, followed by the rending of the deck, and the little ironclad swayed as if she had struck a reef. Some one passed the word that the maintop mast had been shot away. As it came down it brought living men to be dashed to death, also corpses that had been hanging over the sides of the military top.

BOOKMAKER'S "RUNNER."

He Gets a Good Salary, but Earns Every Cent of It.

Few men apparently earn their salaries easier and with more pleasure than the bookmaker's runners, and in reality few men have to work harder and more conscientiously for their daily bread than do these same runners. Unless you are familiar with the methods of the runner you will not be able to distinguish him from any of the other frenzied, wild eyed men who people the betting ring of a metropolitan race track on a race day.

If you know him, however, you will see that he moves through the fighting mob that surges through the ring just before a big race with greater ease and far more speed than the other madmen do, and that when he "gets headed" for a book he manages to reach it before you have had time to call the man who stepped on your toe one of the bad names you have prepared.

That is the runner's business, to squirm and wriggle and twist his way through the crowd up to the man he believes is making a plunge on some horse. He finds out what horse the man is playing, what odds he is getting and just how "swell" a bet he is making; then he wriggles and twists his way back to his employer, tells him just what he has learned and then starts out again.

The bookmaker, in the meantime, if he thinks he is to get a play from the same man, drops his odds and waits for him. Before the betting on the race is half over the runner has visited all of the 40 or 50 stands and has returned to his employer with information concerning each horse, the extent to which it is being played, the change in the odds and the amount of money that is being sent in on the race.

It requires a quick brain, a good eye and amazing ability to scramble through a crowd to perform this work in the brief time between the opening and the closing betting, and the men who can do it succesfully easily earn the $10 a day that is paid to them. Persons who have marveled at the uniformity in the prices offered against a horse will cease to marvel after they have watched a bookmaker's runner squirm his way through the ring a couple of times.—New York Press.

The Rothschild Business.

The Rothschilds have done a great deal for Frankfort in the way of benevolence as well as business, and it is the custom of the family to distribute a large sum of money among the deserving poor of their sect annually upon the Jewish New Year. The most conspicuous of their benevolences is a public library, which occupies the former residence of Carl Mayer Rothschild and was founded by his daughter several years ago.

The banking business of the family is conducted in the same old fashioned building it has occupied ever since the firm was established in the early part of this century. It is situated where once stood the gate of the Judengasse, on the boundary line between the Jewish and the Christian cities. Everything about it is strikingly plain and old fashioned. There are no carpets on the floor, and the desks and finishings are of pine instead of the mahogany that you find in the newer banking houses of the city. There is an air of severity and frugality about the place. The calculations of the clerks are made on the backs of old envelopes, and they still use lamps and candles instead of gas and electric light. Most of the employees are members of the family. The boys of the Paris and London branches come to Frankfort to begin their business career and learn lessons in industry, accuracy and fidelity, and they generally serve a term in each branch of the firm in order that they may know the peculiar conditions and surroundings.

The business is conducted with great secrecy. Nobody knows anything about it, and therefore there is a great deal of conjecture and gossip. Some years ago one of the employees of the house who was not related to the family was a defaulter for a large sum of money. He was not punished and not even prosecuted because it was said the members of the firm feared they would be called upon to give evidence concerning their business relations if they took him into court, and it would cost them a great deal more money to have their transactions exposed than the defalcation amounted to.—Chicago Record.

Could See Through His Nose.

Several authors at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century mention a man who had lost both his eyes, but could see through his nose. An account of him is given in the "Occulus Artificialis Teledioptricus" of Joannis Zahn. It appears that he lived in the country and had the misfortune to lose his right eye when a child, and his left, when somewhat older, by falling from a cherry tree upon a spike, which mutilated his nose and cheek. After the wound had healed he found that he could see, through the cavity of his nose, not merely the daylight, but the colors of the flowers around him. During the next five or six years he learned to distinguish objects brought under his nose. M. E. Douillot, a French physiologist, explains the phenomenon by supposing that the membranes, and particularly the retina at the base of the eye, were sound, and that an opening communicating with the nose permitted the light to reach the retina through the nose. It is well known that if light enters a dark room by a narrow aperture it will form an image or picture on a screen there, and something of the kind happened in the case of the man who saw with his nose.

A Slight Drawback.

Snodgrass—The world has a place for everybody.

Micawber—Yes; the only trouble is there's generally somebody else in it.—London Answers.

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

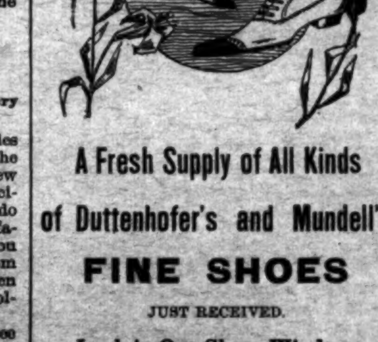
Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought



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The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th-9th, with final limit of fifteen days.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th-19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th-19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.

For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

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Jackson Springs Water.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,

Yours, Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

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TELEPHONE, store 130, and residence 269.

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James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12.03 a. m., Wilson 12.49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 3:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:18 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:28 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:20 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:00 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:25 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 5:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:05 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m., 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:18 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m., Fayetteville 11:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

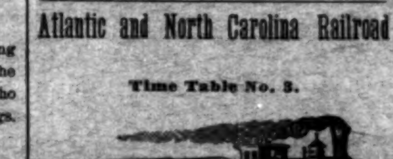
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro.........	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston..........	10 12	....
5 35	5 40	Newbern........	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 03	Morehead City..	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Supt.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
jan 1 tf Druggist

SEABOARD AIR LINE. S. A. L. UNRIVALED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 8, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:28 p. m., Hamlet 6:58 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:29 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:25 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:35 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:21 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. my 11 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington............	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville............	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville............	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction....	11 19 "
Leave Sanford............	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax............	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro............	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro............	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale............	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove............	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall............	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy............	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy............	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall............	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove............	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale............	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro............	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro............	12 10 P. M.
Leave Climax............	12 43 "
Leave Sanford............	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction....	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville............	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville............	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington............	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville............	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton............	9 03 "
Leave Maxton............	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs............	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills............	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville............	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville............	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills............	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs............	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton............	6 09 "
Leave Maxton............	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville............	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur............	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax............	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro............	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro............	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale............	11 07 "
Arrive Madison............	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison............	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale............	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro............	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro............	3 00 "
Leave Climax............	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur............	5 30 "

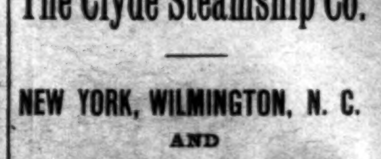
CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR.........	Saturday,	June 4th
CROATAN............	Saturday,	June 11th

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN............	Saturday,	June 4th
BENEFACTOR.........	Saturday,	June 11th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN............	Tuesday,	May 12
BENEFACTOR.........	Tuesday,	June 7

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. my 29 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
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R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
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The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1898

SNANDARD OIL CO. AND SUGAR TRUST.

A Corporation Tax Amendment to the War Revenue Measure.

ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

Good Progress Made in Consideration of the Bill—Proposition to Issue Bonds and Coin Silver Seigniorage was Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Marked progress was made by the Senate today toward the final disposition of the war revenue measure. The committee amendments on nearly sixty pages of the bill were passed upon and the Senate merely reached the principal questions at issue between the contending parties. These remaining questions have already been discussed pretty thoroughly and, aside from a few set speeches yet to be delivered, will not arouse probably more than desultory debate.

The interest of the session centered in the action taken upon the amendment of Senator Gorman, Democrat, Maryland, levying a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. upon the gross receipts of all corporations doing a business exceeding $250,000 a year. By a direct vote upon it, the amendment was rejected, 27 to 34.

Senator Pettigrew, Populist, South Dakota, offered the Gorman amendment, with the clause containing the $250,000 exemption stricken out, but it was defeated by a vote of 25 to 37.

Senator White, Democrat, California, then proposed the Gorman amendment, so modified that it levies a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. upon all corporations engaged in the refining of sugar or petroleum. The California Senator explained that he desired to see a tax levied on the American Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company. The amendment prevailed by a vote of 33 to 26. It was supported by twenty-two Democrats, four Republicans, five Populists and two silver Republicans, and opposed by twenty-four Republicans and two Democrats.

Speeches were made to-day by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican; Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Republican, and Senator Bate of Tennessee, Democrat. Senator Chandler devoted almost his entire time to a discussion of the financial question, advocating the issue of bonds and the coinage of the silver seigniorage and opposing the issue of legal tender notes. Senator Hoar attacked some of the statements made by Senator Chandler. Senator Bate dealt with the general provisions of the bill from a Democratic standpoint.

At 6.10 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

House of Representatives.

To-day's session of the House was devoted to the consideration and passage of a bill to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The debate gave rise to notable speeches from Grosvenor, Republican, Ohio, and Settle, Democrat, Kentucky, upon the obliteration of all sectional feeling and the reality at last of a reunited country. Incidental to the debate several members reviewed the conclusion that a member of Congress could not hold simultaneously a military and civil office. The debate was brought on by a reference to Gen. Joe Wheeler, now serving as a Major General and until recently a member of the House. The statements that some States were unable to respond to the demands for volunteers, called forth incidentally explanations, and an alleged interview with Mr. Overstreet, Republican, Indiana, upon the subject reflecting upon the loyalty of certain States was condemned by several members, but the discussion was declared out of order.

The passage of the bill considered to-day by the House will affect but few parties, since the general acts passed in President Grant's administration and many special relief bills have removed all disabilities with the exception of those in a few hundred cases.

In the course of a brief speech supporting the bill, Mr. Linney, Republican, North Carolina, paid a tribute to the late Ensign Worth Bagley, who died at Cardenas, "as none but the noblest heroes die."

The House adjourned at 2.53 o'clock P. M.

A FAKE REPORT.

That the Cruiser St. Paul Had Captured a Spanish Troop Ship.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to the *Journal* from Key West says that the Spanish troop ship Alfonso XIII, with troops and coal on board, was captured on Monday off Cape Maysi by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee. The St. Paul fired seventeen shots before the troop ship surrendered and several of them took effect.

KEY WEST, June 1, 4.50 P. M.—The last report received from Commodore Schley, dated Saturday night, said nothing about the reported capture of the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul or any other vessel. The officers of the St. Paul have heard nothing of the affair.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3. Second game—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 4.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.

Boston—Boston, 8; Chicago, 1.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 1; Baltimore, 4.

New York—New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

THE SANTIAGO BOMBARDMENT.

Great Damage Done to the Forts at the Entrance to the Harbor.

SPANISH LOSS VERY HEAVY.

Auxiliary Cruiser St. Paul Hit by Shells—No Loss of Life on American Ships Reported—Spanish Forts Badly Damaged.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 1.—The *Daily Bulletin*, issued by the French Cable Company here to-day, apparently confirmed the news, of Spanish origin, to the effect that a battle has been fought before Santiago de Cuba. The bulletin is as follows:

"*Santiago de Cuba, May 31.*—To-day at 2 o'clock the American fleet, composed of four ships, of which one appeared to be the New York and flew the flag of Admiral Sampson, and a few torpedo boats, opened fire on the forts and on the roadstead with heavy guns. The fire of the Americans appeared to be directed principally on the roadstead and on the forts of El Morro, Zepaca and Punta Gorda. The cannonade was very brisk up to 3.45. The shells fell in the bay, but did not reach as far as the town. After 3.45 the cannonade weakened, and cannon shots were heard in the offing. The Americans completely ceased firing after 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

At 2 o'clock to-day the American steamer Fanita arrived at Cape Haytien from New York and Port au Paix. She reports that she did not see any warships.

Havana Report.

MADRID, June 1.—The following undated official dispatch from Havana has been received here:

"The American squadron, commanded by Commodore Schley, composed of large ironclads and cruisers, attacked the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago de Cuba. Our ironclad Cristobal Colon, closing the mouth of the port and supported by the fire of the forts, repulsed the attack, causing damage to the enemy.

[Signed] "MANTEROLA."

Admiral Manterola is the officer in command of the regular Spanish fleet in Cuban waters.

Dispatches for Washington.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, June 1, 8.45 P. M.—The U. S. torpedo boat Porter put into the harbor of Mole St. Nicholas at 1 o'clock this morning, in all probability with dispatches for Washington, and left there again at 2 o'clock.

NEW YORK, June 1.—An *Evening Journal* special from Cape Haytien says:

"The torpedo boat Porter arrived at Mole St. Nicholas at 1 o'clock this morning with a dispatch for Washington. She left immediately. But before going to sea the following story of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, the refuge of Cervera and the Spanish fleet, was obtained by your correspondent at the Mole:

"The American squadron, augmented by the torpedo boat Porter, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and the protected cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, approached the entrance to the harbor of Santiago at about 12.30 P. M., the Iowa leading. Inside the entrance to the harbor was seen one of the warships of Cervera's fleet, stripped for action.

Fleet and Forts Open Fire.

"As the American fleet steamed near, the New Orleans was detached and steamed far ahead of the Iowa, Texas and Massachusetts. One of the forts opened on her, and she replied; the other two ships directing their fire at the battery on the Punta Gorda, within the harbor and to westward of the position occupied by the Spanish ship. The latter replied to the fire, and immediately became a target for all the American ships engaged in the battle. She retired behind a protecting headland, and was not seen again during the engagement.

"The Iowa, directed by Capt. "Fighting Bob" Evans; the Massachusetts, Capt. F. J. Higginson; Texas, Capt. J. W. Phillip, and the New Orleans, Capt. William Folger, kept up their terrific fire against the Morro, Zepaca and Punta Gorda forts for two hours; their projectiles, of enormous size, doing tremendous damage to the defences of the harbor.

"The masonry on Zocapa and Morro was battered almost into dust and the forms of Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be plainly seen flying to safety behind the neighboring hills.

"The auxiliary cruiser which joined Schley's fleet just before the battle took place, was hit by shells from the forts, and it is thought she has been seriously damaged by the shells.

"After seeking the protection of a jutting headland, the Spanish warships continued to fire projectiles over the hills toward the fleet, but they had no range, not even direction to their shots and the shell fell harmlessly into the sea.

Spanish Killed and Wounded.

"That the number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side is enormous, do one doubts, for time and again the American shells hit the batteries squarely, and amid the flying masonry and dismantled guns the forms of men were descried. The damage done to the American fleet cannot be learned, but it is not thought any person was killed, if indeed, any one was wounded."

Spaniards Claim a Victory.

MADRID, June 1.—In the Senate today Count Casa Valencia asked if "the news of the American repulse at Santiago de Cuba was official."

The minister of marine, Captain Aunon, replied affirmatively, adding: "The news is a good augury for further victories, which the courage and high merits of our sailors give reason to hope for."

The Senate then unanimously "noted with satisfaction the brilliant victory of the Spanish fleet."

Cristobal Colon Driven Back.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, June 1, 10.15 P. M.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba, when the Spanish Cristobal Colon emerged from the harbor yesterday to the entrance of the channel she was welcomed by such a furious fire, as soon as the American squadron sighted her, that she was compelled to return into the bay.

The American squadron, which left Santiago waters at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon returned in front of the entrance of the bay this morning and fired two cannon shots, which are believed to have been a signal arranged with the Cuban troops, massed 6,000 strong, five kilometres (about three miles) from the city. Everybody expects grave events.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Mole St. Nicholas, telegraphs that the United States torpedo boat Porter was in that port last night (May 31) at a late hour, but gave no account of a bombardment.

What London Thinks.

LONDON, June 1.—Amid the conflicting accounts of what has happened at Santiago de Cuba, it appears certain that there were two separate incidents, the Spanish torpedo attempt Sunday night and the American bombardment or reconnoissance Tuesday afternoon. Probably neither will turn out of great importance, except as proving that the harbor is better protected by mines and guns than might have been anticipated from Admiral Dewey's experience at Manila.

It is believed here that this is all Admiral Sampson desired to discover and that the Spanish Senate has little to exult over. Admiral Cervera is expected to repeat the torpedo boat attempts, with a view of keeping the American squadron as distant as possible in order to facilitate his escape. Unless he can do this, the Americans are almost certain to eventually capture the three or four cruisers now known to be inside Santiago.

The anxiety the Spaniards betray in publishing reports as to evolutions of a squadron outside Cadiz, leads to the surmise that Admiral Camera is already on the way. This, as the *Daily News* suggests, may explain Admiral Cervera's torpedo movement on Sunday, and also Commodore Schley's tardy action.

"Therefore," as the *Daily News* argues, "if Admiral Camera is nearing Cuba, another complication has arisen; and Admiral Sampson will have to take care to prevent him joining Cervera.

The *Daily News* also suggests that Commodore Schley's bombardment may have covered counter-mining operations with a view of forcing the channel, and that if his vessels were damaged, a fresh attempt will probably be postponed.

Insurgents Threaten Santiago.

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 1, 1.15 P. M.—The Spanish government, according to advices received from Havana, intend to cut the cables which connect that city with Key West, if the other Cuban cables are cut by the Americans.

The Havana papers, the same advices say, publish a dispatch from Madrid, declaring that the Americans intend to attack Santiago by land; and also to land reinforcements at Gauantanamo, east of Santiago.

A dispatch from Santiago says: "The American squadron which bombarded Santiago yesterday was composed of fourteen vessels, among which were recognized the Iowa, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas and Amazonas," (New Orleans,) besides a gunboat and an auxiliary cruiser believed to be the Columbia. The five vessels which were recognized opened fire on the batteries at Punta Gorda, El Morro and Zacopa and also on the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which had advanced toward the entrance of the harbor and was visible from the high sea.

"The Americans fired projectiles of 32-centimetres and the batteries, as well as the Cristobal Colon, kept up an incessant responsive fire. Two shots landed on the afterpart of the Iowa, causing damage. On the Spanish side the damage was insignificant.

"This morning the American squadron reappeared off Santiago, but contented itself with firing two shots, which are believed to have been signals agreed upon with the insurgents, who, numbering 2,000 or 3,000, are said to have concentrated three or four miles from Santiago.

"Great events are expected hourly at Santiago. The Spanish authorities have taken precautions and have placed in the narrow pass at the entrance of the harbor special, contrivances which permit the closing and opening of the harbor at will."

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

All Quiet Off Havana—Newspapers' Boats Gone to Santiago—No Important Naval Movements.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 1, 4.20 P. M. As to the result of a battle at Santiago de Cuba there is but one opinion among naval men here, and that is the American fleet is strong enough to cope with the whole Spanish navy, let alone Cervera's light squadron.

Advices from the blockading fleet off Havana say there is nothing stirring there. Every morning one Spanish gunboat skulks out of the harbor and moves along the line of forts, protected by them, as if sent by Blanco to tell the Americans he does not fear them. The stories about a Spanish cruiser being seen in the straits of Florida and even chasing American ships, have become the subject of laughter among naval officers, who say they would dearly love to see any such ship.

Nearly all the newspaper boats have gone to Santiago Admiral Cervera's coal ship, the big British steamer Restormel has been moored at the naval station dock, where her cargo of picked Welsh coal will be unloaded. Naval officials have an idea that they will find something beside coal in her hold. It was the Restormel's failure to reach Santiago that made it impossible for the Spanish fleet to escape.

There were no important naval movements to-day. Seventy-five naval reserves from Chicago and 147 from Iowa and Illinois arrived on the steamer from Tampa to-day, under command of Lieutenant Porter. They will go into camp with the other Chicago reserves here until taken by tho ships. All were well except one, who was brought ashore in a cot.

THE BANK OF SPAIN.

Its Condition Considered More Serious Than Any Reverse of the War—Financial Outlook Bad.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, June 1, 5 P. M.—The attention of the public to-day is absorbed in the condition of the Bank of Spain, which is considered more serious than any reverse of the war, inasmuch as the impossibility of the bank to help the government means impossibility to continue the war.

There was a long procession at the bank during the day. All classes of people were represented and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would soon be subjected to a discount.

If the run continues there is danger of the bank's stock of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination. It is hoped, however, that the panic will subside, leaving the bank a margin of silver.

The financial outlook of Spain is rather dark. The government has entrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent., which sum is to be raised when required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CUBA.

Secretary Alger Outlines the Steps Contemplated for the Invasion.

AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Army of 15,000 or 20,000 Troops for Immediate Use to be Followed by 50,000 More—Chief Engineer Ludlow's Recommendations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In significant recommendations submitted to Congress to-day, Secretary Alger, through the medium of a letter accompanying his recommendations, outlines in a general way the steps contemplated in the campaign against Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The letter is from Chief Engineer Ludlow, who makes the important statement that it is now proposed to forward to Cuba an army of invasion to be composed of 15,000 or 20,000 troops, to be followed as rapidly as practicable by 50,000 more. The secretary's recommendations are for appropriations aggregating $3,107,000. One recommendation is for $2,562,000 of deficiency in the appropriation for gun and morter batteries "required immediately for the use of the war department, to remain available until expended." This amount is needed to provide enplacements for carriages of high power and rapid-fire guns to be procured by the ordnance department with the funds already appropriated, etc. A second one is for $195,000 "for the establishment and maintenance of special electrical communication in connection with the army in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands."

Then follows a significant recommendation for $350,000 for an expeditionary force to Cuba "required by the War Department for immediate use." The items are as follows:

For machinery and equipment for the construction and repair of roads, $25,000; construction and equipment of military railroads, $225,000; additional entrenching tools, electric appliances, photographic and topographic outfits, instruments and maps, manuals, and for special and technical services, $50,000; contingencies involving immediate expenditure of imperative urgency that cannot be specified in advance, to be expended under the direction of the Major General commanding the army, $50,000."

The letter outlining the expeditionary project against Cuba is written by General Ludlow, whose special engineering services were availed of by Secretary Alger to outline what was needed. It is dated May 22d, was forwarded by Secretary Alger, and says:

"Referring to the letter of April 26th, covering the project with estimates for the establishment in Cuba of an expeditionary force of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, I invite attention to the following:

"Provisional Estimates

for this purpose amounted to $150,034, which have been approved and made expensible under the immediate direction of the major general commanding the army in the deficit act approved May 4th, 1898. This did not include several items, that, while important, could temporarily be omitted on the supposition that no important movement would be made. Furthermore, the project for transfer to Cuba of an expeditionary force has been materially modified, in that instead of an assumed force of 5,000 for the establishment of a depot and base of supplies, it is now proposed 20,000 troops, to be followed as rapidly as practicable by 50,000 more. It is therefore necessary to make provision for the greatly augmented scale on which the expedition is to be equipped for a forward movement in the direction of Cuba."

Work for Engineers.

General Ludlow says for obvious reasons the plans in detail cannot be given, but that in a general way they can be outlined. The general nature of these engineering provisions, however, may be clearly indicated and in fact estimated for. In the ensuing campaign account must be taken of the fact that the rainy season in Cuba covers the Summer months and must be anticipated as affecting the time and means required for transporation in order not to delay movement and imperil health. There are few regular built roads in Cuba, the principal ones being westward of Havana. It is not likely that these roads have been kept in repair and it is quite certain that others must be constructed and maintained. Thi will require road-making machinery as economizing the labor of troops and leaving them free for the purely military work, for which the numbers in question will not be more than sufficient toequal the enemy. In addition special means of transporation will be necessary and portable three feet gauge railroads must be provided, both on the established lines and along such additional and connecting lines as may be feasible and expedient.

For railways, there should not be less than thirty miles of track and suitable equipment, which may be estimated at $5,000 per mile for track and $2,500 per mile for equipment. The total of this item, therefore, is $225,000. Three outfits of road-making machinery, including rock quarrying and crushing apparatus, ditchers and graders will cost, at $8,000 each, say $25,000. In addition, there should be an additional allowance of, say, $100,000 for electric lights, dynamite and torpedo appliances, including employment of scouts, spies, etc.

THE CREATER includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures hip diseases and scrofula sores and it may be depended upon to cure boils and pimples and humors of all kinds.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorit family cathartic. Cure sick headache, break up a cold.

WARM WIRELETS.

Thomas Keene, the actor, died in New York yesterday evening at 5 o'clock.

The Second regiment, Virginia volunteers has been ordered to Tampa, and will leave Richmond to-day.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the following nominations: Postmasters.—South Carolina, George L. Cuningham, Charleston; Emily E. Whittemore, Sumter. North Carolina, Jones W. Shuford, Hickory.

A special to the Seattle *Times* from Victoria, B. C., says the schooner Lady Jane Gray foundered ninety miles west of Cape Flattery, Sunday, May 22nd. Only twenty-seven out of sixty-one passengers were saved.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

CUBA, PORTO RICO, THE PHILIPPINES.

The Three Together to Pass Into the Military Occupation of the United States.

THE AFFAIR AT SANTIAGO.

Navy Without Official Advices But Satisfied That an Engagement of Some Kind But Not Serious Has Occurred.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON June 1.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities, there appears to be something in the nature of an official statement of the plan of campaign of the United States government. This is contained in a letter of Secretary Alger to the Speaker of the House, transmitting certain recommendations and statements of General Ludlow which disclosed the purpose of the War Department to send 70,000 men to Cuba; 20,000 to start at once and the remainder just as soon as they can be made ready for departure. Then there was an estimate for establishing electrical communications in connection with the army "in Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines," showing for the first time, officially, an implied intention on the part of the government to land troops in Porto Rico. Of course, all these moves have been anticipated by the press, but nevertheless a strong element of doubt existed and therefore the official statement of the government's purposes, made even in this indirect fashion, created a profound sensation here. The three are to go together—Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines—and pass into the military occupation of the United States troops.

Inasmuch as the Secretary says that the second contingent of troops is to go forward as soon as they can be prepared, a good deal of interest is attached to an order that was made today at the War Department, providing for the reorganization of the 75,000 additional volunteers called for. The order officially established the statement heretofore made in these dispatches that a large proportion of the new men are to be used to fill up the existing regiments of volunteers, which are in most cases deficient in numbers. It is to be presumed from to-day's order that the volunteer regiments collected under the first call will be detained until they are filled up in this fashion, so that the order has some bearing upon the plan of campaign.

The War Department received a dispatch to day from General Brooke, in command of the forces at Chickamauga, setting at rest reports as to inadequate food and water supply there. When these reports were circulated recently, Secretary Alger telegraphed an inquiry to Gen. Brooke, whose reply is as follows: "There is no reason whatever for complaint as to the quality and kind of food furnished the troops in this camp. Some regulars arrived here with food rations only, but defects of this kind are quickly remedied and the vegetable component immediately provided. The water question is being solved as to quantity, and it has always been good as to quality."

The Santiago Affair.

The naval officials have been considerably mystified throughout the day by the reports of an engagement off Santiago. At the outset there was complete scepticism, and a disposition to treat the reported action as a myth. Gradually as the day advanced, corroborative evidence coming from many quarters, including official announcements from Havana and Madrid, led the officials to concede that some engagement has taken place, although they did not regard it as a serious one. No bulletins were issued by the department during the day, and at the close of office hours it was stated that no dispatches from Commodore Schley had been received during the day. There is reason to believe, however, that the department received indirect advices through the State Department, possibly not bearing out the detailed press dispatches, but sufficient to indicate that an engagement of some kind had occurred at Santiago.

The impression obtained during the afternoon that in execution of the general instructions to all United States naval commanders on the Cuban coast to prevent the construction or strengthening of batteries by the Spaniards, Commodore Schley, observing work of this kind going on at Morro Castle, had drawn his fleet up close enough to stop it. It is not believed for an instant that he made any real attempt to enter the harbor, although it is entirely conceivable that while engaged in the task of shelling the shore batteries, finding the Cristobal Colon in range, he could not resist the temptation to try a few shots at her.

Spanish Finances.

The statement from Madrid, in what seemed to be almost semi-official form, of the acuteness of the financial stringency there, and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain, and consequently Spain, were nearing the end of their financial resources was regarded at the State Department as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks. The effect of this notice may be to hasten the operations against Porto Rico, lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war.

An additional evidence that the actual form of government of the army and navy has begun was given in the action of the foreign naval and military observers. They have been sojourning leisurely in Washington for some time, but within the last week all of them have started for Florida. The British naval and military attaches were the first to leave, and now they have been followed by the German, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian and Japanese observers. The government of Norway and Sweden has no less than six military and naval experts to observe various branches of the warfare.

TAMARARIO TIED-UP.

Spanish Torpedo Boat to Remain in a Paraguan Port Until War is Closed.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

BUENOS AYRES, June 1.—The government of Paraguay has informed the United States Consul at Asuncion, Mr. J. N. Ruffin, who had protested against the continued presence of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Tamarario in Paraguan waters, that permission had been granted the Tamarario, which is disabled, to remain at Asuncion, under the protection of Paraguay's neutrality until the close of the war between the United States and Spain.

La Nacional publishes a dispatch from Madrid saying yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon the Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal Colon put out from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba to answer the fire of the American squadron, and that after inflicting damage upon an auxiliary cruiser she returned to the harbor.

THE KITTEN AND THE BEAR.

How Pan Frightened Bruin Up a Tree and Kept Him There.

Chris Burns, the veteran first sergeant of Troop D, had a kitten which, during the summer camping of the troop at the Lower Geyser basin, made her home within the sergeant's tent. Here, curled up on a pair of army blankets, she defied the world in general and dogs in particular. When the latter approached, she would elevate every bristle on her brave little back, her eyes would glow like live coals, and her tail would swell up threateningly. If dogs approached too near, she would hiss and exhibit the usual signs of hostility until the intruders had vanished from her neighborhood.

One day, when the camp was bathed in sunshine and every soldier in camp felt lazy, an inquisitive black bear came down the mountain side and, whether because he was in search of adventure or because attracted by a savory smell from the cook's fire, began to walk about among the white tents of the cavalry command.

Suddenly the kitten caught sight of him. Dogs by the score she had seen, but this particular "dog" was the largest and the hairiest dog she had ever seen. But she did not hesitate. It was enough for her that an enemy had invaded her special domain. Hissing forth her spite, while her little body quivered with rage, she darted forth at the bear. The onslaught was sudden, and one glance was enough for bruin. With a snort of fear, bruin made for the nearest tree, a short distance away, and did not pause until he was safely perched among the upper branches. Meanwhile the kitten stalked proudly about on the ground beneath, keeping close guard over her huge captive, her back still curved into a bow and her hair still bristling with righteous indignation, while her tail would now and then give a significant little wave, as if to say, "That's the way I settle impertinent bears."

The soldiers, who meanwhile had poured forth from their tents, could scarcely believe their eyes; but there was the bear in the tree and the kitten below, and there were those who had seen the affair from beginning to end.

And perhaps the strangest part of it all was that the bear would not stir from his safe position in the branches until the kitten had been persuaded to leave her huge enemy a clear means of retreat. Then he slid shamefacedly down from his perch and ambled hastily off toward the mountain.—Lieutenant Charles D. Rhodes, U. S. A., in St. Nicholas.

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

How Agassiz Worked Out a Scientific Problem as Related by Himself.

The letters on sleep and dreams in The Spectator remind me of a case in the experience of Agassiz, and which he told me himself, though it is recorded in his work on the American fishes. He was studying a fossil fish in the Jardin des Plantes, but had never been able to determine the species to his satisfaction. After a time he dreamed that he caught the very fish and without difficulty determined the question, thinking, as he woke from the dream, that he would have no difficulty. But on returning to the fossil something in the dream had escaped him, and he could no more determine the species than before.

The next night he had the same dream and again forgot the essential point. He then determined to take a pencil and paper with him to bed and make his note as soon as he woke. The dream came the third time, but to his surprise on fully awakening he found the drawing made and lying on the table bed side, with three bones displayed in it which were not visible in the fossil, and which solved the problem. On returning to the Jardin des Plantes he obtained permission of his friend, the director, to chip away a scale of stone which lay on the spot where the bones were in the drawing, and found them there as his drawing had given them. It is 30 years since Agassiz told me the incident, but those who have access to his history of the North American fishes will be able to read it in his own words in the introduction and correct my version if my memory has in any detail failed me.—London Spectator.

Accounts Squared.

Hicks—I owe you an apology. The fact is, it was raining, and I saw your umbrella, and supposing you had gone home for good I took it.

Wicks—Don't mention it. I owe you an apology. You left your new hat, you know, and wore your old one. As I had no umbrella and as I didn't want to wet my hat I put on yours. Hope you don't mind.—Pearson's Weekly.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

A Good Milch Cow for sale. Apply to H. J. Bierman, 218 Market street. my 31 tf

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 20c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both Phones 163. L. Clayton Grant, successor to R. E. Ward, 213 Market street. my 25 tf

Where Are You Buying your Strawberries? Where do you get your Sweet Potatoes and your Tomatoes? Remember I keep everything in country produce fresh and fine. Be sure to call on L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. my 20 tf

H. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 9, '98. apr 3 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

FOR SALE

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 913 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Strawberries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington, N. C. my 22 tf

Ed. Guyon and Wm. C. Moore

May hereafter be found at the Barber Shop of the undersigned, where they are prepared to do all work in their line in a first class manner.

Respectfully,

A. PREMPERT, Barber, 11 South Front st. my 9 tf

This Space Reserved

FOR OUR EXCLUSIVE USE.

WATCH IT

FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT WILL INTEREST YOU.

The Sneed Company,

je 1 tf Southeast Corner Second and Market streets.

The C. W. Polvogt Co

This is not an overflow advertisement, but another list of our thousand and one bargains. Every price mentioned on this page is for all this week if the goods hold out, but first choice is always best. We expect pretty nearly every woman in Wilmington will step over our doorsill this week. You must not let anything prevent you from seeing with your own eyes the bargains we've hired the printer to tell you about.

40 inch Victoria Lawn, special, 10c yard.
40 inch Imperial Long Cloth $1.35 a piece.
35c Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests 25c each.
40c Ladies' Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs 25c each.
20c Black French.
25 pieces of fine Percale, special, 10c yard.
55c Ladies' Leather Belts only 50c each.
Army and Navy Belts 25, 35 and 50c each.
Ladies' Black and Tan drop-stitch Hose 25c.
Children's Black Lisle Thread Hose 25c a pair.
Ladies' Linen Collars (10 styles) 10c each.
White Pique 12½c per yard to 40c a yard.
Children's Nazareth Waists 19, 25 and 50c.

Reed Portiers, all colors, $1 to $1.50. Linen Crash, plain and stripe, 20c a yard. Mattings, Oil Cloth, Mosquito Nets. Full stock of Gents, Ladies and Children's Bathing Suits.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Sole Agents for the W. B. Corsets and Standard Patterns. my 29 tf

Ice, Ice, Ice,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

my 12 tf Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

The Strongest Strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina.

All deposits made on or before Wednesday, June 1st, begin to draw interest on that date at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. my 26 tf

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 6th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$534,022 29	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	57 77	Surplus	60,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	40,100 00	Undivided profits	18,597 06 — 78,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	36,000 00
Due from other Banks	$178,182 12	Total Deposits	622,083 04
Cash on hand	104,318 42 — 277,450 54		
Total	$861,630 10	Total	$816,630 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.	May 5, '98.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$656,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. my 13 tf

We Bought a Very Large Stock of **PIANOS** Before the Advance.

War always advances prices.

We offer our immense stock of Pianos at reduced rates. Take advantage of the situation and buy now. We offer a bargain on a fine

"Sohmer Piano,"

only used six weeks, the parties having removed from the city.

New Pianos From $175 Upwards.

Cabinet Organs

in great variety at lowest prices.

E. VAN LAER,

402 and 404 North Fourth Street.

my 12 tf tu th sa

KAINIT!

KAINIT!!

Only a Small Lot Left That We Are Offering at

Cost for Cash.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants

my 15 tf Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. au 6 tf

Don't Go It Blind

And Send Your Prescriptions to Any Druggist. When it Comes to

Filling Prescriptions

Remember any old thing will NOT do.

Inquire if the man who fills your prescriptions is a Registered Pharmacist. Then ask yourself if he is careful, conscientious and painstaking. When you have settled all this, you will send your prescriptions to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Y. M. C. A. Building.

my 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Bagging and Ties.

1,000 Rolls Bagging.
1,200 Bundles Ties.
500 Barrels Flour.
1,100 Bags Flour.
100 Bags Rice.
25 Barrels Rice.
50 Boxes Electric Soda.
50 Boxes Pope's Soda.
100 Boxes A. & H. Soda.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,

my 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

For Stock.

Hay, Oats, Corn, Peas,

Bran and Wheat Meadlings,

Sugars, Coffee, Flour, Molasses

&c., &c.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.